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Inter-Arab Affairs

Tripartite Committee Leaves Riyadh for Damascus

LD0207084689 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] The foreign ministers of the member countries of the tripartite committee entrusted to solve the Lebanese crisis left this morning for Damascus within the framework of the committee's efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis.

The committee consists of His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister; Dr Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan foreign minister; Boualem Bessaieh, Algerian foreign minister; Lakhder Ibrahimi, assistant Arab League secretary general and representative of the tripartite committee.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Reportedly Agrees to Elections

NC3006132589 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1313 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Paris, 30 Jun (MENA)—In its latest issue, the French magazine L'EXPRESS reports that Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat has notified the Americans that he may agree to elections in the occupied territories if Israel allows East Jerusalem inhabitants to vote and nominate their own candidates.

According to the magazine, the United States agreed, in return, to upgrade the level of its contacts with the PLO.

PLO's Kamal on High-Level Dialogue With U.S.

NC0207155089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA)—Sa'id Kamal, PLO representative in Cairo, has called on Palestinians to stop making statements about the elections in the occupied territories. The PLO's stand has become known to the public and to concerned officials all over the world and any further eleboration is hardly necessary or useful, he stated. In an interview with MENA, Kamal said that ideas and plans are being studied now in the region. This process, he added, is taking place in a delicate atmosphere in which the viewpoints of the parties concerned with the conflict and with the peace process tend to differ.

The PLO representative called on the U.S. Congress to adopt the position which U.S. President George Bush has conveyed openly to President Husni Mubarak and privately to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The Congress, Kamal said, should turn this position into a principled stand and to an unshifting policy for the current and subsequent U.S. Administrations, so that the PLO would be in a position to respond to it with clear Palestinian policies.

The Palestinian official said he wondered why the Congress had given its backing to Shamir's plan and not to the policies of President Bush himself. This is a source of concern for the PLO. Elections, Kamal said, must be part of a bigger process and not the whole process itself. The latter should involve a solution and a final settlement.

In my view, Kamal stated, settlement should be based on a peace strategy having three inextricably interwined components. They are:

First, elections should take place in a free and democratic atmosphere. Arrangements for the elections should be discussed in detail by Palestinian and Israeli delegations. These delegations should meet outside the occupied territories in order to allow the intifadah [uprising] to continue and to ensure that it is not thrown off course.

Second, direct negotiations should take place within the framework of an international conference attended by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council as well as by the Arab countries concerned; namely, Palestine, Jordan, Egypt and Syria—if it chooses to be present—and Lebanon. The negotiations should be based on the five principles announced by President Bush after their endorsement by the Congress. Without such endorsement, the Palestinians and the Arabs will remain skeptical, in view of their previous experiences.

Third, the arrangements for the final settlement should be specified, including the political, economic, and military guarantees which may be deemed necessary. Kamal pointed out that a just solution of the problem of Palestinian refugees should be high on the conference's agenda.

As for the five principles of President Bush to which Kamal referred, these, he said, are: Ending the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, exchanging land for peace, ensuring political rights for the Palestinian people—which we, the Palestinians, take to mean the right of the Palestinian people for self-determination on their national soil—taking care of Israeli security requirements and also of the corresponding Palestinian security requirements, and convening an international conference to be held after proper preparations in order to seek settlement on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which constitute the legal basis for political settlement in the area.

Concerning U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, Kamal said that it is necessary to raise the level of representation in the dialogue between the PLO leadership and the United States. This dialogue, he asserted, should take place at the highest levels in order to address the issues involved in a serious and orderly manner and not in the haphazard way adopted at present.

Kamal suggested that a session of U.S.-Palestinian dialogue should be held in Cairo at a future stage. He called on Egypt, the PLO leaders, Israel, and other international parties to consider that suggestion.

PLO Spokesman—Expulsions Harm Peace Efforts

NC3006154589 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Tunis, June 30 (AFP)—Israel's expulsion of eight Palestinians from the occupied territories is harmful to current peace efforts, the PLO said Friday, urging the U N. Secretary Council to denounce the move.

The expulsions Thursday [29 June] showed the determination of Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir's government to pursue "its policy of repression...and to refuse all peace efforts," a Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman said here.

The spokesman also blamed Israel's actions on the U.S. vetoes of Security Council resolutions to condemn Israel for its handling of the 18-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The expulsions "harm the peace moves that have already been launched," the PLO said, urging the council to work for the return of the eight deportees.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar called Thursday on Israel to allow the eight Palestinians to return home, saying he was "greatly dismayed" by their expulsion to south Lebanon.

The expulsions, said the secretary general, were "a clear violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention and of Lebanese sovereignty."

The head of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Cornelio Sommaruga, has charged that Israel's policy of expulsions violated provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on treatment of prisoners in time of war.

In Ksarah, southern Lebanon, the deportees issued a statement Friday describing expulsion as "the most atrocious punishment possible for a Palestinian citizen" because it dispersed families.

"We condemn the U.S. policy which imposes relatiatory economic measures on some countries under the pretext that they have violated human rights but does not take the same stand on Israel, which violates them every day," they said.

The eight, accused of being PLO activists and of involvement in the Palestinian uprising on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, were flown to southern Lebanon by helicopter.

Four of those expelled were from the West Bank and four from the Gaza Strip. All had been in detention since last August and had had their appeals against expulsion orders turned down by Israel's Supreme Court.

Thursday's expulsions brought to 56 the number of Palestinians deported from the territories since the uprising against Israeli occupation erupted in December 1987.

Spokesman's Statement

JN0107202889 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1827 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] An official PLO spokesman has stated the following:

The Israeli occupation authority on Thursday, 29 June 1989, deported eight strugglers from the occupied territories of the State of Palestine. This terrorist act represents a grave escalation of the Israeli occupation policy. It is a step aimed at foiling all efforts toward a just peace and a measure falling within the new oppressive plan that the Shamir government, in collusion with the gangs of settlers, have begun to implement against the great intifadah [uprising] of our people.

The deportation, carried out despite the denouncement and rejection of all international circles, forces, and organizations, only shows the true intentions of Shamir's government and its aims. It reflects the continuation of Israel's denial of the world community's stands and will, and shows that it continues to consider the policy of repression, terrorism, and suffocation of freedoms as its only method of action.

The PLO views the deportation of the eight strugglers within its actual framework as a terrorist and political step with long-range aims. This step emphasizes that the only true plan of Shamir's government is the continuation of the methods of terrorism and oppression against the intifadah, the rejection of the bases of the just solution, and the endeavor to undermine these bases by all means.

The PLO calls on all world countries and all international organizations including the Security Council to adopt a firm stand against this serious act, to condemn [words indistinct] and act toward returning the deportees to their homeland.

The PLO also believes the United States should shoulder a special responsibility in this regard, especially in light of the continuation of the U.S. veto at the Security Council to obstruct any resolution calling for stopping the Israeli terrorism and oppression including deportation, murder, demolishing of houses, mass detention, and economic siege.

The PLO will make the appropriate steps and draw the necessary conclusions to retaliate to this growing Israeli terrorism.

PLO Says EC Statement 'Important Step'

JN0107143889 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 29 Jun 89 p 31

[Exclusive report]

[Excerpts] Tunis—The PLO has described the EC statement issued in Madrid on 27 June as a positive and important step forward.

In an exclusive statement to AL-ANBA', 'Abd-al-Latif Abu-Hajlah, director general of the PLO Political Department, described this statement as the outcome of stands by a community that enjoys considerable weight in the international arena. He said this necessitates that the PLO continue its intensive contacts with the EC states, especially France and the troika states—Greece, Spain, and Italy—to discuss a mechanism to implement the principles included in the statement. He said this statement is more developed than the 1980 Venince Declaration. [passage omitted]

Abu-Hajlah said he believes that the EC statement will influence the U.S. stand on the Middle East issue, but not swiftly.

The PLO Political Department director general indicated that the department will send a circular to the PLO embassies and offices in Arab and world capitals explaining the merits of the EC statement and the PLO's assessment of it.

Spokesman Hails Statement

JN0107204389 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1827 GMT 1 Jul 89

["Statement by the PLO official spokesman"—date and place not given]

[Text] The PLO appreciates and welcomes the statement on the Middle East issued after the EC summit meetings. The statement included the clear basis for a just settlement in the region and its essential elements, which are the Palestinian people's national rights under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and the statement's emphasis on the legitimate international resolutions and the international conference, which is regarded as the suitable framework to reach peace.

This advanced stand by the EC states constitutes a positive contribution toward beginning the peace process and provides a balanced basis for playing an effective role in realizing a just Middle East settlement, which is one of the requirements of world peace and of the chances of the peoples of the world for coexistence and stability.

The PLO appreciates the EC stand toward the so-called idea of elections, considering that such a step should take place within a comprehensive settlement providing our people with their right to self-determination and independence, guaranteeing complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and tackling the substantive issues pertaining to the Middle East dispute.

The PLO adheres to the various elements of the Palestinian peace intitiative whil our Palestinian people in the territory of the occupied State of Palestine are facing new and escalating campaigns of terror, repression, deportation, and killing, which are being planned by the Shamir government and which are being practiced daily in connivance with the settler gangs. Therefore, the PLO emphasizes the importance of coupling this advanced European stand with practical steps to put an end to this criminal terrorism and to begin the march toward a just and evenhanded solution.

The PLO hopes that the positive results of the Madrid summit and France's role in chairing the EC council will lend a new impetus to this awaited role.

Iran's Velayati Cables Ahmad Jibril

JN3006163289 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jun 89

["Text" of cable from 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command; date not given]

[Text] Brother struggler Ahmad Jibril, leader and secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command: Peace be upon you. After extending warm greetings, I deem it necessary to condemn the recurrent barbaric attacks by the Zionist entity against the bases of the Palestinian strugglers. These Zionist attacks and the killing operations that this entity carries out are not something new in the history of the Zionist movement.

While condemning these attacks, I would like to express the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for you, the Palestinian strugglers, and the oppressed and heroic Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

I wish you and all the Palestinian strugglers good health, happiness, success, and the continuation of efforts to support the great intifadah [uprising] of the Muslim Palestinian people in the occupied territories and to wipe out the Zionist entity occupying Jerusalem. I ask God to grant you success.

[Signed] 'Ali Akbar Velayti, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Intifadah Statement No 42 Reported

JN0307074089 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In a new statement distributed in the occupied territory yesterday the intifadah [uprising] rejected all attempts to beautify Shamir's election plan, which is rejected by the Palestinian people because it disregards their national rights. Statement No 42—the pledge and oath—says that through the escalation of their intifadah, the Palestinian people will foil all enemy attempts to abort their resistance. At the top of these attempts is the elections plan supported by the United States.

The intifadah statement says: The U.S. Administration follows a two-faced policy in dealing with the Palestine question. It also resorts to prevarication and procrastination.

The statement praises the EC decision calling for an international conference as the only way to achieve peace in the Middle East.

The statement adds that the Palestinian people are not frightened by the recent statements made by Zionist War Minister Yitzhaq Rabin that his forces created new

repressive methods to uproot the intifadah, which will continue with greater momentum to cause further deterioration in the Zionist economy.

The statement calls on the United Nations and all international organizations to force the enemy authorities to reopen the Palestinian educational institutions, schools, and universities and to expose the stultification policy practiced by the occupation authorities.

The statement also calls for implementing a plan to escalate the struggle to end the Zionist occupation. [passage omitted]

Sources Deny Israeli Attempt To Kidnap 'Arafat
JN0207075089 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 29 Jun 89 pp 1, 17

[Excerpts] Cairo/Tunis, AL-BAYAN—Informed sources in Tunis affirmed to AL-BAYAN yesterday that the reports circulated by news agencies about an Israeli attempt to kidnap or assassinate Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat during his plane trip between Pyongyang and Hanoi are without foundation.

The sources said that the Palestinian leader's plane had experienced sudden failures which forced it to make an emergency landing in Beijing. They added that the plane was under repair for 18 hours before it was able to continue its journey to Vietnam.

Responsible sources in Cairo denied the reports that were circulated to the effect that an Egyptian appeal was made by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, asking officials in London to protect the Palestinian leader from an assassination attempt. The sources affirmed that his plane had developed a technical failure which forced it to land in the PRC and then resume its scheduled journey later. [passage omitted]

It has been learned that 'Arafat arrived in Vientiane in Laos, thus canceling his scheduled visit to Phnom Penh.

Qaddumi To Visit Damascus After 'Id al-Adha
JN3006141989 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] In Amman, Shaykh 'Abd-al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, speaker of the Palestine National Council, has stated that PLO Political Department Head Faruq Qaddumi will visit Syria after 'Id al-Adha, which falls on 13 July, within the framework of the reconcilation between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Egypt

Egypt Recognizes New Sudanese Government 1 Jul

NC0107203489 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2005 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Proceeding from the close ties binding the two peoples of the Nile valley, the Arab Republic of Egypt has always been concerned to respect the fraternal Sudanese people's will and their right to choose freely and determine their own affairs in the way they deem to be compatible with their sovereignty and likely to serve their interests. Within this framework, which constitutes a firm course in Egypt's policy, Egypt has been following the latest developments in Sudan. It was with satisfaction that Egypt received the statement released by the new Sudanese Government yesterday evening in which it stressed its support for international and regional charters and its determination to pursue a positive policy on various levels.

The Arab Republic of Egypt, therefore, declares its recognition of the new Sudanese Government and wishes it success in its efforts to achieve the stability, prosperity, and national unity to which the fraternal Sudanese people aspire. Egypt also affirms that it will stand by Sudan and its fraternal people in all steps taken to achieve their national aspirations and ambitions.

Sidqi Comments on Coup

NC3006200789 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] After a cabinet meeting this afternoon, Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi said that all Egypt—government and people—is closely following the situation in fraternal Sudan. Egypt also wishes Sudan all success and stability.

'Abd-al-Majid on Situation

NC0107131089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the [Foreign] Ministry is in constant touch with the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum and that all reports indicate that the situation there is calm and stable.

Dr 'Abd-al-Majid said that what took place in Sudan has priority in the cabinet level discussions. He added that he will meet with Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi tonight in the presence of a number of the Foreign Ministry's ambassadors and counsellors who are experts in Arab and African affairs to study all aspects of the reports on the development of events in Sudan which the Ministry has received.

'Sympathy' for New Regime

JN0107211689 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] I have learned that Egypt will announce its support for the new regime in Sudan in the next few hours. Important contacts took place between Cairo and a number of Arab capitals with a view to uniting the Arab reaction to the new change in Sudan and adopting a common stand in support of an Arab League member state.

President Mubarak and King Fahd held a second telephone contact, and telephone contacts were also made between President Mubarak, King Husayn, and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. I also learned that the Arab-Egyptian contacts are aimed at reaching a collective Arab formula of showing support for the new regime and its aims and giving some sort of Arab legitimacy that will help this regime move toward achieving its declared goals and achieving stability, which is a primary Egyptian concern.

Within this framework, the diplomatic sources expect a number of Arab capitals to issue statements supporting the new regime in the Sudan. Meanwhile, the Egyptian Government is continuing its study of the situation in Sudan. The prime minister held a third meeting with the political group to discuss the reports coming from Khartoum. The Foreign Ministry received a report from its ambassador in Khartoum about the meeting held between the leader of the coup, Brigadier General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, and the Arab ambassadors in Khartoum, and in which Al-Bashir declared his commitment to the goals of the revolution of achieving stability, ending Sudan's isolation, solving the problem of the south peacefully, and highlighting the role of Sudan as an Arab and African country and member of the Non-aligned Movement. The reports received by Cairo stressed the seriousness of the regime and its goals.

Although no official reactions have been issued so far, all signals point to a sympathy with the goals of the revolution and satisfaction with the end of Al-Mahdi's rule. This was reflected by Cairo newspapers, which held Al-Mahdi responsible for exploding the relations with Egypt and accused him of trying to pin the failure of his policy on differences with Egypt. AL-AHRAM's chief editor disclosed that 4 days ago Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi sent a message to Dr 'Atif Sidqi repeating once again that relations between Egypt and Sudan will not return to normal except after the extradition of Numayri or his expulsion from Egypt.

The sources stressed that the leader of the coup took part in the October 1973 war within the Sudanese division that was stationed in al-Suways.

Sudanese Plane Lands in Cairo

NC0207061589 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2224 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA)—A Sudanese Boeing 707 arrived in Cairo at 2330 local time today [1 July]. It is the first aircraft to be given permission to take off from Khartoum since its closure yesterday following the military coup which toppled the Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi government.

The air traffic controller at Cairo Airport received a radio message from the captain of Flight 1064 of the Sudanese Boeing 707 cargo plane departing from Khartoum, requesting permission to use Egyptian airspace and land at Cairo International Airport.

All necessary services were provided for the Sudanese plane at Cairo Airport.

Sudan's Al-Bashir Cited in Paper

NC0307053589 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0335 GMT 3 Jul 89

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM newspaper quotes Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, leader of the national salvation revolution in Sudan, as saying that the Revolution Command Council has devised ideas for a new concept of relations between Egypt and Sudan that aims to consolidate unity between the two parts of the Nile valley, something to which both the Egyptian and Sudanese masses aspire. He stressed that Egypt and Sudan are inseparable and that it is in the interest of each country to maintain close ties with the other.

In his first press interview to be made public outside Sudan since the outbreak of the revolution, the leader of the national salvation revolution said: We regret the recent deterioration in Egyptian-Sudanese relations. In his exclusive interview with AL-AHRAM, Lt Gen al-Bashir added that he had received a message from President Husni Mubarak the day before yesterday. He said the position of President Mubarak, Egypt, and its people was neither surprising nor strange to us, because we know how sincere Egypt and its president are toward Sudan and its people.

More on Al-Bashir

NC0307065189 Cairo MENA in English 0620 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA)—The three Cairo Arabic morning dailies accorded front-page prominence today to statements by head of the Sudanese Revolutionary Command Council Lt Gen 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir. AL-AKHBAR and AL-JUMHURIYAH highlighted Al-Bashir's welcome to Egypt's recognition of the new government in Sudan. This recognition was an expected step and is not unusual for Egypt which has always supported the Sudanese people through all their problems and causes, he said.

Lt Gen al-Bashir said the new Sudanese leadership seeks to ameliorate relations with neighboring countries especially Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Libya, the rest of the Arab states and sisterly African countries, the papers reported.

Al-Bashir also appealed to rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), fighting government troops since 1983, to lay down their arms and enter peace negotiations, the papers added.

AL-AHRAM led its front-page news with a report conducted by a staff-editor of the newspaper by telephone with the Sudanese revolution leader and highlighted in its banner and lead his statement that the Sudanese Revolution Command Council had visualized a new scheme for the unity of the Nile valley, a demand of the masses of the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples.

"Egypt is part of Sudan as Sudan is part of Egypt and they have an interest in being tied together," AL-AHRAM quoted the Sudanese revolution leader as saying.

Al-Bashir said Sudan has all respect, appreciation, and love for Egypt, its president and people, and that he would dispatch a special envoy to Egypt to meet with President Mubarak and to carry with him greetings of the revolution and the people. The envoy, the Sudanese revolution's leader said, would also convey Sudan's visualization of the relationship between the two parts of the Nile valley. "I cannot give any detials now and until the time comes for that," he added.

The officer who led the Sudanese Armed Forces in their take-over of power in Sudan 3 days ago told AL-AHRAM that from the very first moment of the revolution and until now, there was constant communication between Khartoum and Cairo, in view of the break of communications during the first two days of the revolution, he added. Contacts were made through the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum.

Al-Bashir said that Egypt had been aware of the political and economic corruption going on in Sudan and this corruption was the main reason that prompted the Sudanese Armed Forces to move to save the country, the papers said.

The Sudanese leadership, he said would seek to repair the rifts that had taken place and improve good neighbourly relations between Sudan and its neighbour states.

He further stated that the policy of the national salvation revolution was based on equilibrium and non-alignment with any axis. It would maintain good relations with the United States, the Soviet Union and with West and East European nations. These would be relations of mutual respect and trust, he said.

On the Islamic shari'a, Al-Bashir said the government would put the issue to the people in a referendum. He also pointed out that the Armed Forces were the category of Sudanese who most suffered the consequences of the war in the south. Therefore: The main focus and principal choice would be to seek a radical and final solution of the problem of the south through dialogue, negotiations and peaceful means. But, he told AL-AHRAM no exchanges had until now been made.

About former Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi, who were still at large, al-Bashir said it was most probable that they had not left Khartoum. They would be arrested together with their lackeys as quickly as possible. If the masses of citizens see them leaving their hide-outs, they will stone them because, the two are outcasts who robbed the people," [quotation marks as received] he told AL-AHRAM.

Envoy to Israel Visits Cairo; Comments on Plan

NC0207214989 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA)—Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad Basyuni left Cairo this evening after a 1-day visit.

In a predeparture statement, Ambassador Basyuni said that Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, had summoned him yesterday in order to follow up the situation and learn about developments in Israel, the situation in the occupied territories, and Israeli practices there.

Ambassador Basyuni said: We view these practices as constituting an obstacle on the road to peace, in light of the recent Israeli proposals (Shamir's initiative), about which some explanations are required. For example, the elections are not an end in themselves. Where will these elections lead us, what shape will the final phase take, how are the various phases to be linked, and how will the necessary conditions to ensure honest elections be created? Elections cannot take place at gunpoint.

Ambassador Basyuni emphasized that the Israeli Defense Forces must withdraw from the electoral constituencies so as to ensure free voting by all the inhabitants of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem.

Ambassador Basyuni said: We are waiting for Israel's explicit answers to these inquires and reservations. The clearer the Israeli initiative is, the more it will be possible to find an Arab partner who will accept it.

He added that the presentation of an initiative is not important; the important thing is for the initiative to be convincing and be acceptable to the other parties. We hope that Israel will respond to the current peace calls so that it will be possible to move toward a lasting, comprehensive, and just peace in the region that will enable the region's people to live in security and stability, he said.

Regarding a meeting between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Ambassador Basyuni said that a summit meeting is not an end in itself. We hope that Shamir will have something new that will lead to the peace which Egypt seeks, he stated.

Sudan

Further Reportage on Coup Aftermath in Khartoum

Al-Bashir Addresses Ministries

LD0107135189 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0937 GMT 01 JUL 89

[Statement by Staff Brigadier General 'Umar Ahmad Hasan al-Bashir, head of the Revolutionary Leadership Council, at meeting with under secretaries and heads of Ministries and Departments on 1 July—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Peace and blessing of God on the noblest of all prophets, our Lord Muhammad and his family, and all his companions, and all those who follow their path to the day of judgement.

Brother leaders of the civil services, under secretaries of Ministries and Departments, the peace and blessing of God be upon you.

On this day the first thing we have decided to do is to meet with the leadership so that we authorize them first and also to give them a general directive [word indistinct] until they receive the program of action which we will be adopting in the coming stage, God willing.

First of all, we thank you for accepting the invitation and I welcome you to one of the positions of struggle, i.e., the General Command of your Armed Forces.

First I would like to introduce to you our brothers in the council; naturally, some of them are not with us while others are with us here. The others who are not here are doing work that concerns the running of affairs. Therefore, they could not be with us here.

Chairman of the Council—Staff Brigadier General 'Umar, and that is my humble self; vice chairamn of the Council—Brigadier al-Zibayr Muhammad Salih, and he has other tasks in which he is engaged, so he was unable to come. We also have our brother, Staff Brigadier General al-Tijani Adam Tahir, who is in Egypt for medical treatment for his father and also is attending a course. We have Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Abu-Salih, who is with us. We have Staff Brigadier General Dominic Casino. We have Staff Brigadier General (Ibrahim Nayil Edam), roving [word indistinct]. We have Naval Staff Colonel Salah al-Din Muhammad Karrar, who is (? here). Staff Colonel Sulayman Muhammad Sulayman; Colonel Martin Mulwal Arap; Colonel (Pu Yu Kuwan), Air Staff Colonel Faysal Madani; Staff

Lietuenant Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah Yunis; Staff Lietuentant Colonel Bakri Hasan Salih; Major Ibrahim Shams al-Din.

In forming this council our object was to be precise; that is, to choose elements which are untarnished, sincere, and trustworthy. That is, these were the criteria for choosing the members of the council. Some of them took part in the planning and the implementation of the operation. The others were chosen because of their ability, qualifications, and untarnished record. We could have gotten in touch with them before the action, but for security reasons many brothers were not contacted.

I would reassure you that, to all the men who know them inside the Armed Forces, they are most untarnished elements which exist inside the Armed Forces. Because the basic problem that we are facing is to lift the morale of the Sudanese people, by presenting an exemplary and excellent leadership that lifts the morale of the people, destroys the state of neglect, and pushes forward the wheel of production. No problem can be solved except through exemplary leadership which can enable the people to carry out what is required of them.

You have all witnessed the conditions prevailing in the country, the deterioration of the situation. The country was in a state of deterioration and perdition. People have become aware of their own responsibility, and we have on hand enough power to employ to stop this deterioration. We thought we would be committing a crime if we stood by watching these people destroying the country. [Words indistinct] destroyed on purpose. There was no other reason. As soon as they [former leaders] took power, they did nothing except to involve themselves in their partisan conflicts, competitions, and so forth.

We in the council said: Fine, they might have been the main elements who stood in the uprising and supported it. [sentence as heard] They rejected the emergency laws [word indistinct] took to the streets to beat up the people. We were confident that our brethren the politicians, after 16 years in opposition, were qualified to be the most capable to lead this country. [Words indistinct] that power should be given to elected governments so that they move the country forward. We believed in the policy of giving bread to the baker, even if he ate half of it. But they ate it all, and more. From this premise, we did not move. We do not move out of our desire for power, because this country does not encourage anyone to enjoy power in it. This country is exhausted, it has collapsed and fallen. [passage indistinct] It does not encourage anyone to have pleasure in ruling it. We were confronted with the problem of convincing people to enter the council with us and to shoulder this responsibility.

Thank God, the council was formed with a major [word indistinct] of the energies of the Sudanese people, Sudan's potential, because the Sudanese people have great energy and the country has enormous potential. As we have said, the country needed an example which would unleash this energy and exploit this potential.

First, an order will be issued to empower under secretaries to exercise their own missions, with some restrictions related to the standardization, restandardisation, and [words indistinct]; nothing else. Some technical commissions will have to continue their work, because the issue is urgent [last word in English] and cannot face any delay. The Economic Technical Committee will have to continue its work, as it cannot face any delay. The technical committee for crop transportation, as fall is here and as we have learned from our brothers, we have large quantities of cotton in al-Jazirah, Ri'd and at the White and Blue Nile projects, which require urgent transportation (?measures). [sentence as heard]

Some measures—which are normal in such circumstances—related to banning some laws and issuing some others, we hope—God willing—will be respected and (?implemented) one by one, when they are adopted.

We have a program ready for the next period, which will be released to you. I will give a general outline; the detailed program will reach you at your positions. First, the program explains the problems we and the country are suffering. These problems are mostly known by the people in Sudan. Among these problems are the stirring up of racial pride, tribalism, and regional chauvinism, which might be the main source of the problems and our suffering.

Problems also emerged as a result of there being numerous governments; in the past we have witnessed a great number of governments. Each government, on the day of being sworn in, was unable to govern. It was a matter of a day or 2 before it was on the way out.

Among the problems receiving special concern in our program are those related to the Armed Forces. It is not a case of being biased toward the Armed Forces, but we are at the stage [words indistinct] the problem of security and the problem of the economy. The problem of the economy cannot be solved without the existence of Armed Forces—regular forces, capable and effective.

There can never be development without security, because security and development are two sides of one coin. Therefore, if you have development there should be security. And when there is security there should be development. As we said, security cannot be provided without armed and other regular forces, all capable and effective.

In the Armed Forces sphere we can act as follows: Strengthen the Armed Forces and the regular forces by imposing national service on everyone capable of carrying out their duty to the homeland, to call on everyone who can carry arms to enlist in their ranks.

Strengthen the moral spirit by developing the national spirit. Hold aloft the values of military service and its role; restore its moral standing; improve conditions, equipment, combat supplies, logistics, medical needs of various regular Armed Forces sectors; improve care of personnel and their problems; safeguard the families of combatants, meet their needs, and pay attention to the wounded and to martyrs.

This is almost all that concerns the Armed Forces and other regular forces.

However, the basic problem we are suffering is the problem of war and peace. Of course, we have seen in the previous period very many maneuvers with regard to the peace process. It was the basic character of the malaise; that is, partisan deceit and lying. For instance, you see one party accept one thing which is rejected by another party; after 1 or 2 months, or 1 year, the same subject is raised by another party, to be rejected by the party which originally sponsored it.

For examply, we have the Koko Dam project declaration; it was put forward to Democratic Unionists, and later the initiative of 16 November came from the unionists. When the al-Ummah Party put forward the Koko Dam project it was opposed by the unionists, and when the unionist put it forward it was opposed by the al-Ummah Party; this for no reason expect artful machination and cheap partisan gain. These people flouted the interest of the homeland. They did not take into account the bleeding of Sudan's human and economic resources; they paid no attention to all these things. They were concerned only with their own problems, and their partisan, material, and personal gain, and gain for their families.

In this peace process we have decided to disregard all maneuvers and frivolous schemes that do not benefit peace. Those who took up arms against the homeland can return with respect, and should respond to the appeal for peace and negotiations, which would safeguard their dignity and their rights. We will disregard the clashes and struggles concerning the issue of shari'a, and any other issue is at the heart of the conflict. It should be referred to the people, who should decide on it through referendum if it can not be solved by peaceful negotiations. All people who left and who are still in hiding should return and work with us, so we can support one another and cooperate in the interest of this injured homeland.

The economic problem. The economic collapse, and possibly the previous debates on the budget are sufficient to allow one to be aware of the country's economic deterioration. In this field we have decided to give priority to ensuring the livelihood of the citizen by guaranteeing the basic commodities; controlling the market; combating smuggling; striking at monopolists and those who trade in the black market; improving services in rural and urban areas; improving education, health, communications, roads, and water resources; checking corruption in the public services; combating embezzlement; combating graft; and bringing corrupt persons to trial in an earnest and effective manner.

For this we will set up drafting committees and special courts. No one will be exempt; whatever his position or place, we want to improve development and production, to draw up a practical and realistic plan, relying on people's energy and local resources.

These are the general directions in the field of the economy.

Coming to the final point—foreign relations: Sudan was once the focus of esteem and respect of all nations and states. But today it is living in complete isolation as a result of confused policies, and as a result of the individual trends, that is, in order to fulfill an individual tendency he messed up his foreign policy and isolated us from all the world's states at a time when we were in need of the cooperation of these states, whether in field of security or the economy. Our relations with the Arab states, and the mess they got into; our relations with African states and their deterioration; our other external relations, which almost become nonexistent. God willing, in this field we of course seek the help of our brothers in the Foreign Ministry, so that we complete drawing up the foreign policy we will follow, and on which we base the interests of the county and its salvation.

This is merely a brief summary of our program, which we will attempt to implement in the coming period, with God's and your help, so that we can take our country to the shore of safety, and realize our objectives.

I have more or less said what I wanted to say. If the brothers have any questions we will listen to them. [passage indistinct]

Former Leaders in Custody

NC0107125089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jul (MENA)—The national salvation revolution which was led by Staff Brigadier General 'Ummar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolutionary Leadership Council, which toppled the government of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and which is in complete control of the situation has entered its second day. There has been a conscious response from the Sudanese masses and citizens to this revolution.

Pedestrians and vehicles were off Khartoum streets even before 1800 yesterday, the time set for the curfew to go into effect. The only presence in the streets was that of the Army roops carrying weapons and ready to confront any action by the militias, which have not appeared.

Some of the capital's areas, particularly the entrances to Omdurman, Khartoum, the General Command of the Armed Forces, the radio and television buildings, and the Republican Palace have witnessed strict security measures backed by tanks, armored vehicles, and patrol vehicles equipped with telecommunications equipment that are patrolling the streets.

The revolution leader Staff Brig Gen 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir has received hundreds of congratulatory cables of support from most of the Armed Froces units and police in the country's central provinces and in the capital. The cables of support stressed the need for holding a quick trial for what they termed the traitors, describing them as corrupt and failures.

A source at the General Command told MENA correspondents in Khartoum that some of the previous Sudanese leaders have been taken into custody. Among those who have been detained are Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party; Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of the State Council; Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi; and Dr Hasan al-Turabi, secretary general of the Islamic Front.

Among the ministers who were detained are Interior Minister Mubarak al-Fadil, who was detained after putting up resistance against the Army, and Dr 'Umar Nur-al-Dayim, finance minister and secretary general of al-Ummah Party. Members of the State Council have also been taken into custody, with the exception of Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the State Council who is currently outside the country.

Al-Mahdi Reportedly Free

NC0107151089 Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Khartoum, July 1 (AFP)—Former Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was not among those arrested after Friday's military coup in Khartoum, a source in the Sudanese capital close to the junta now in power said Saturday.

The claim contradicts earlier reports that Mr. Mahdi had been placed under house arrest together with several other leading politicians, given Saturday by the Egyptian MENA news agency citing a source in the junta.

The source close to the junta confirmed an earlier report that those placed under guard included fundamentalist National Islamic Front (NIF) leader Hasan al-Turabi.

Al-Mahdi in 'Hiding'

NC0107171589 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 1 Jul 89

[By Adnane Zaka]

[Excerpts] Khartoum, July 1 (AFP)—Former Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and two leading members of his coalition cabinet have gone into hiding since the government was ousted in a military coup here Friday, a source close to the ruling junta said Saturday.

The source said that Sudan's new rulers were looking for Mr al-Mahdi, earlier reported to be under house arrest, as well as Mubarak al-Fadi al-Mahdi [name as received], former minister of the interior, and Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, head of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP).

Egypt's official MENA news agency earlier reported that all three were among those under guard, citing a source in the National Salvation Revolution Command Council (NSRCC), as the 15-member body headed by coup leader Brigadier-General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir has called itself.

The source close to the junta confirmed, however, that all other members of the overthrown government and political party leaders were in detention. They included Ibrahim Nuqud, general-secretary of the Communist Party, and Hasan al-Turabi, head of the fundamentalist National Islamic Front. [passage omitted]

Brig Gen al-Bashir, born in 1944 in the Muslim north of Sudan, has served for some two years as garrison commander in the south of the country, where rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) fighting for a secular state have made several military gains this year.

The coup leader's brother, who teaches in Abu Dhabi, told a United Arab Emirates paper that Brig Gen al-Bashir had a "lot of friends," mainly in the Army, in an interview published Saturday. His best friend was among those arrested two weeks ago.

His junta has offered to reach "an honourable peace" with the SPLA provided that they support the coup. In Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian-backed rebels have said they are waiting for a clearer picture of the junta's outlook before reacting. [passage omitted]

IRNA on Leaders' Whereabouts

LD0107095289 Tehran IRNA in English 0922 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Athens, July 1, IRNA—A Sudanese source close to President Ahmad al-Mirghani [title as received] told IRNA Saturday that Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi whose government has been ousted in a military coup may have escaped arrest.

Al-Mahdi has possibly gone to the island of Aba on the White Nile south of the capital, Khartoum. Aba is the stronghold of Al-Mahdi's supporters.

Other reports said al-Mahdi was arrested and taken to Kobar Prison in Khartoum after the military coup Friday which toppled his government.

The Sudanese source, speaking on condition of anonymity, told IRNA Al-Mirghani was ill and he was resting on the island on advice of his doctors.

He said he suspected the U.S. was behind the coup in Sudan.

Brigadier Ahmad al-Bashir who led the coup has announced a 15-member Military Council to run the country.

Last month the Sudanese Government had survived a second coup plot in six months and Sudanese papers suggested that Egypt night have been involved in that plot.

Relations between Egypt and Sudan were strained because of Cairo's refusal to extradite ousted dictator Ja'far al-Numayri who is living in exile in the Egyptian capital since 1985.

Egypt last week postponed the planned visit of two ministers to Khartoum in protest over Al-Madhdi's condemnation of Cairo.

Council Composition Reviewed

NC0107153389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 1 Jul 89

[All names as received]

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jul (MENA)—Observers have noticed that the Revolution Command Council for National Salvation in Sudan includes military figures that represent all the Sudanese provinces. According to the observers, this reflects the new leadership's desire to underline Sudan's unity.

The council includes three southern military figures, representing the three southern provinces. These are Brigadier General Monil Casobo, Colonel Martin Mulwal Arap, and Colonel Bio Kuwan. Brigadier General Ibrahim Davil comes from the western province, Air Staff Colonel Faysal Madani from the eastern province, and the others from the central and northern provinces.

The observers add that these officers are from the younger elements in the Sudanese Armed Forces, that they do not belong to political parties, and that they believed in the need for the Armed Forces to intervene to save the situation following the political deterioration in the country. They said that these officers exerted pressure for some time on the Armed Forces command, when Lieutenant General 'Abd-al-Rahman Siwar-al-Dhahab was commander in chief, for intervention to save the situation.

Army Dismissals, Appointments

NC0107144289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jul (MENA)—The Revolution Command Council has issued a decree retiring 30 officers of the Armed Forces, including 7 lieutenant generals, 18 major generals, 4 brigadier generals, and 1 colonel. Those retired include General Fathi Ahmad 'Ali, who was commander in chief of the Armed Forces before the government was overthrown; Lieutenant General Mahdi Babu Nimr, chief of staff; and Lieutenant General 'Abd-al-Rahman Sa'id, Lieutenant General Tawir al-Sanusi, and Lieutenant General Muhammad Zayn-al-'Abidin, all of whom were deputy chiefs of staff.

The Revolution Command Council has also issued another decree reappointing a number of officers to senior posts in the Armed Forces. As of 30 June the decree appoints Staff Major General Mahmud 'Uthman al-Fadil commander of air defense; Major General al-Khayr 'Abd-al-Jalil al-Musharraf director of the Infantry School; Major General Hamzah Qasim Musa director of the Ordnance Adminjstration; Staff Major General 'Ali Yusuf Ahmad al-Badawi commander of the Air Force; and Major General Ahmad Babih-al-Hasan director of the Military Works Department.

The decree also appoints Brigadier General Salah 'Abdallah al-Daw to be acting commander of the 9th Paratroop Division; Mirghani Yasin Babakir commander of the 7th Armored Division; Muhammad Ahmad Ibrahim Commander of the 8th Engineer Division; Khalaf-Allah Hasan director of the Transport and Logistics Department; Muhammad 'Umar Muhammad Ibrahim acting commander of the Signals Department; Ishaq 'Ali acting commander of the Military College; and Muhammad Ahmad Mustafa head of military intelligence.

Earlier Coup Plotters Released

LD0107160989 Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1525 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] The leadership of the National Salvation Revolution Council [revolutionary leadership council for national salvation] issued a decree yesterday releasing all the officers, noncommissioned officers, and men who were kept in detention after thier arrival from Uganda. The detained officers and men who belonged to the Armed Forces had earlier withdrawn from the town of Torit due to unmanageable conditions such as acute lack of ammunition and food. It is to be recalled that the former Army command had issued an order to detain the officers and men until they are investigated.

In a separate development the Council of the Revolution Leadership also issued a decree to release all those who had been accused 2 weeks ago of an alleged coup attempt.

Al-Bashir Briefs Council

LD0207083889 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolutionary Leadership Council has reported to the council's second meeting on his meetings with the undersecretaries of the various

ministries and the heads of departments and organizations. He also briefed the council of his meeting with the ambassadors and military attaches in Sudan.

During its meeting, the council discussed the policy pursued by the former regime which led to the disruption of Sudan's foreign relations, and approved a plan to hold urgent meetings with the kings and presidents of the fraternal and friendly countries within the framework of Sudan's foreign policy announced by the Revolutionary Command Council.

U.S. Ambassador Briefed

LD0207135889 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolutionary Leadership Council, this morning received His Excellency the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum. The meeting focused on the current situation in the country.

Chairman of the Revolutionary Leadership Council briefed the ambassador on the reasons that led the Armed Forces to seize power to save the country from declining in every sphere. He said that the revolution has gained support from all military units and popular sectors.

Lt Gen 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir said to the ambassador that the Revolutionary Council's priorities were to achieve security and peace and to deal with the economic situation. He asked the ambassador if the U.S. Administration understands the circumstances that necessitated the Armed Forces intervention to end the corrupt regime in Sudan. He stressed that the revolution will be just in its dealings and will not convict those who are innocent, but it will submit to trial all those who have wronged people.

Concerning the problem of the south, Lt Gen 'Umar Hasan said that the revolution will turn a new leaf for dialogue with a view to reaching a fundamental and final solution to the problem of the south. The dialogue will also be a program to deal with all the issues that require the people rallying around its leadership to implement the national salvation program.

Concerning foreign orientation, chairman of the Revolutionary Leadership Council told the U.S. ambassador that Sudan does not want enmity with anyone and does not want to enter into any alliances. He pointed out that the revolution has gained support and backing from sisterly countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Libya. He said that Sudan is awaiting a positive stand by the United States. Lt Gen 'Umar Hasan thanked the ambassador for the assistance the United States has offered Sudan, especially in the sphere of relief work.

Officials Pardoned

LD0207161189 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] The Revolutionary Leadership Council for National Salvation has issued a resolution pardoning the chairman, members, and councillors of the Assembly of the South; the mayor of Khartoum; and the commissioners and ministers of state. The pardon also included all councillors who received the allowances or privileges of central government ministers or of ministers of state. This resolution became effective 30 June 1989.

The Revolutionary Leadership Council for National Salvation today issued a resolution ordering the closure of all offices belonging to political parties, associations, and trade unions. The resolution also ordered that all their property be handed over to the notary public under the supervision of the Armed Forces.

Situation Reported Calm 2 Jul

NC0207092089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 2 Jul 89

[By Salah 'Allam]

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jul (MENA)—The national salvation revolution in Sudan has entered its 3d day. Calm now prevails in the capital Khartoum, where life is normal.

Public transpsortation began to operate at 0600 immediately after the curfew was lifted and service stations have been opened since this morning. Government offices, shops, and commercial markets are also operating normally.

Khartoum airport remains open only to pilgrims. Six aircraft took off from the airport yesterday, carrying pilgrims to Saudi Arabia.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese Command Council, continues to receive cables of support from military units and civilian authorities in all regions of the country.

Al-Bashir has received a cable from 'Uthman al-Shafi', director general of the Sudanese police on behalf of the police officers as well as prisons, affirming the police force will protect the people's achievements.

The capital Khartoum is witnessing some isolated demonstrations organized by the Sudanese people in support of the national salvation revolution and calling for the unity of the Armed Forces and the people.

The demonstrators raised slogans, calling for the need to do away with corruption, manipulation of the public's means of living, and black markets. The demonstrators also called for the execution of those who misdealt with

the essential commodities. The slogan called for bringing to account those people who were corrupt and who had accepted bribes, and who had harmed the citizens.

Al-Bashir Interview Cited

NC0207115189 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0944 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jul (MENA)—Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council, has welcomed Egypt's recognition of the new government in Sudan. He said this recognition was an expected step, noting that this is not something unusual for Egypt, which has always stood by the Sudanese people in facing their various problems and causes.

In an exclusive interview with MENA correspondent in Khartoum Salah 'Allam, Al-Bashir said Egypt was aware of the political and economic corruption in Sudan, which was one of the main causes prompting us to move to save the country.

Asked about the future of relations, strained under the former regime, with some states, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Chad, Central Africa, and Ethiopia, Lt Gen al-Bashir said that it was not easy or acceptable for Sudan to lose dear brothers such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Libya, as well as other Arab and African states.

Lt Gen al-Bashir affirmed his eagerness to improve Sudan's relations with these countries and make them better than at any time before, because the fate and goal is the same.

He reaffirmed that the Revolution Command Council will seek to heal what he called the rifts.

Lt Gen al-Bashir answered a question on Sudan's foreign policy and its relations with the two superpowers, the European states, and the nonaligned countries. He said in this respect that the policy of the revolution of salvation is a balanced one that stays away from any axis. He stressed that the revolution will abide by the principles of nonalignment and will seek good relations with the Soviet Union, the United States, and East- and West European countries, noting that these relations will be balanced and will be based on mutual respect and confidence.

Asked what will be the alternative to the political parties so as to ensure people's participation in power, the chairman of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council said the revolution had broken out mainly to eliminate corruption committed by the dissolved parties, and the return of the parties or others is absolutely not under consideration. He added, however, that the Revolution Command Council is eager to see the people take part in making fateful decisions, noting that various studies will be made in the future to organize the people's power-sharing.

Replying to a question on the problem in the south, Al-Bashir affirmed that the Sudanese Armed Forces were most affected by the continuation of war in the south. He disclosed that the concentration in the forthcoming stage will be on the fundamental aim to reach a radical and conclusive solution to the problem of the south through dialogue and peaceful negotiations.

He said the Revolution Command Council will hold contacts with the rebel movement in the south and its influential friends with a view to reaching a radical settlement to this problem.

He disclosed that the Revolution Command Council will release a statement on the problem in the south within the next 2 days, explaining the council's view of a solution to the problem, which is primarily based on peace.

He pointed out that the urgent economic reform program in Sudan aims to secure the people's basic living needs and to combat corruption, smuggling operations, and monopoly of people's livelihood.

He disclosed that technical and economic committees composed of specialists and experts, currently responsible to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, have been asked to discuss the economic situation and to submit their reports to the Revolution Command Council as soon as possible. He remarked that all steps will be taken after careful study.

Commenting on the application of Islamic shari'a in Sudan, he said this issue will be put to the people for referendum.

Khartoum Airport Opens 3 Jul

LD0307093589 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0922 GMT 03 Jul 89

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we have received the following from the Civil Aviation Authority:

The Civil Aviation Authority announces to all citizen that Khartoum Airport is open for international flights as from today.

Council Issues Statement

LD3006163589 Omdurman Sudan Television Service in Arabic 1440 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Statement by Staff Brigadier General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council—recorded]

[Text] O noble and honorable Sudanese people, your Armed Forces spread out in the width and breadth of the country continued to sacrifice their precious souls in defense of the Sudanese soil and to preserve honor and

dignity. They are observering with grief and agony the grave deterioration the country has experienced in the various aspects of life, the most prominent example of which has been the failure of the political parties to lead the nation toward the realization of its lowest expectations of security, dignified living, and political stability. Several governments have succeeded one another during a brief period, and hardly have the ministers taken the oath that they the government shake and fall because of their extreme weakness. The country was thus exposed to a series of political defeats that shook its stability and ruined the prestige of government, law, and order.

O noble citizens, we experienced in the previous period false democracy and failed institutions. The will of the citizens was falsified with misleading lustrous slogans and through consciences [as heard] and political buffoonery. The official government institutions were only a stage for exectuing the resolutions of the masters and a scene for struggles and partisan chaos. Even the State Council was no more than a distorted copy. As for the prime minister, he wasted the country's time and squandered its energy in much talk, indecision in policies, and inconsistency in attitudes until he lost his credibility.

O honest citizens, the people, backed by the partiality [inhiaz] of its Armed Forces, have established democracy through their struggle and revolution for the sake of unity and freedom, but political abuse has aborted the democratic experiment and lost national unity through the stirring up of racial and tribal jingoism, until the sons of the same homeland carried arms against their brothers in Darfur and southern Kurdufan, in addition to the national and human tragedy taking place in the south.

My faithful citizens, the rancor of those who were in charge of the affairs of the country in the outgoing period against the Armed Forces made them intentionally neglect the Armed Forces or prepare them for the task of protecting the country. Your Armed Forces continued to give columns of martyrs daily. They found these officials had no interest in their needs and offered no moral support for their sacrifices. This led to the loss of numerous positions and lives to an extent that the country has become vulnerable to breaches and (?penetrations) from all sides. This was the case when we began noticing a show of marked interest in the partisan militia.

Honorable citizens, as the governments of the parties failed to equip the Armed Forces for confrontation with the rebellion, they also failed to realize peace which the parties had raised as a slogan for cheap partisan plotting and lies so as to confuse and bring those sincere persons and the hypocrites and traitors into a melee. This had a negative effect on your Armed Forces in the fields of battle while they have been leading the most honorable battles against the rebels. They received no help from the government to win the war or achieve peace. The government played with the slogans of general mobilization without earnestness or effectiveness.

This economic decline has led to the ruin of public establishments, the collapse of health and education services, and the halting of production. After we used to aspire for our country to be the food basket of the world, we have become a begging nation, begging for food and necessities abroad. Officials became preoccupied with gathering ill-gotten money until corruption prevailed in all state utilities. All this on top of the evils of smuggling and the black market, a matter that has made the life of citizens an unbearable hell, while social groups of parasites continued to grow richer by the day as a result of corrupt officials' negligence in regulating life and order.

O honorable citizens, the hand of partisanship and political corruption has stretched to the honest people and driven them away under the umbrella of the public good, which led to the collapse of the civil service. Partisan loyalty, patronage, and corruption became the criteria for advancement to the top of the civil service, thus corrupting administrative work and ruining the prestige of government, state power, and the interests of the public sector.

Noble citizens, the successive governments' negligence of the regions has led to their isolation from the national capital and from each other with the collapse of communications and the absence of pan-Sudanese policies. Security collapsed until the citizens became completely deprived of security and they resorted to forming militias. Also foodstuffs in the regions were only to be found on the black market, at ridiculous prices.

O citizens, Sudan has always enjoyed the respect and appreciation of all people and friendly states. However, it is living now in total isolation. Relations with the Arab countries have become an arena for partisan struggle and the country was about to lose all its friends in Africa. Successive governments have neglected neighboring African countries until relations with the majority of them were left to the movement of rebellion so that it could move in them freely, which enabled them to create a distinguished situation which has given it a strategic from which it sets out to deal blows to security and stability in the country, until it has become desireable to occupy Sudan's place at regional and international organizations. [sentence as heard] Thus Sudan's relations ended in isolation from the Arabs, tension with Africa, and (?disregard) in the eyes of the other states.

O loyal citizens, your Armed Forces have been following these developments with patience and discipline but their national honor has led them to (?adopt) a positive stand in the face of the serious deterioration of the situation threatening the homeland. They adopted a unified stance behind the well-known memorandum which they submitted (?to the ousted civilian government) and in which they warned of the dangers and demanded that government rule be rationalized and the

fighters by equipped to carry out their duty. However, the former military command failed because of its inability to get the government to ensure the minimum needs of the fighters.

Today your sons in the Armed Forces are addressing you and they are the ones who took the oath of honorable soldiers (?pledging) not to foresake one inch of the soil of the homeland, to defend its dignity and pride, and to preserve the country's high standing and noble independence.

Your Armed Forces moved today to save our beloved country from the hands of the traitors, the corrupt, and those who have failed not out of greed for power gains but in response to the call of the supreme national duty to halt the destructive deterioration (?of the situation), to protect national unity from political discord, to prevent the collapse of the homeland's entity and the dismemberment of its land, and to save the citizens from fear, homelessness, hunger, suffering, and illness.

Your Armed Forces are calling upon you, honorable citizens, to rally around their pan-Aran banner and to discard the narrow partisan and regionalist differences. They also call upon you to rebel with them against chaos and corruption and against negativism and despair to save the homeland and see that it continues to be a united, free, and respectable homeland.

Long live the Armed Forces, the protectors of the country's dignity!

Long live the revolution of national salvation!

Long live a free and independent Sudan!

God is great and glory to the proud Sudanese people.

Command Council Program

LD0307091289 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 89

["Program" for the Revolution for National Salvation from the Revolutionary Command Council for National Salvation]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In the recent period our country has continued to be exposed to the greatest danger that threatens it since independence—the danger of the fragmentation of national unity and the collapse of the single entity. The homeland is divided as a result of the widening circle of war and fighting between the sons of the single homeland in the south and in the west. This resulted in the destruction of property, the death of thousands, and the destitution of hundreds of thousands of evacuees who were afraid of the perils of war. Deadly diseases spread; the forces of production become paralyzed; development disappeared; the shadow of death was everywhere.

The ambitions of colonialism, the conspiracies of the enemy that lie in wait for Sudan (?were behind) all this. The enemy is not at all pleased and is irritated to see Sudan strong, secure, and united. The narrow-minded partisan spirit and the confined racist and tribal tendencies played a great part in fanning the struggle and deepening its destructive effects. In the wake of this, your Armed Forces came to realize a project which is national in direction—to rescue Sudan for the sake of preserving society and safeguarding territorial integrity and the safety of the soil.

They will strike with all the force they possess—which is backed by the people—against any aggression against national sovereignty or a (?penetration of the) soil or its impairment. They will firmly confront every racist, factional or partisan tendency which tries to divide national unity or threatens the unified national cohesion.

Among the results of the detested partisan struggle and the confusion and neglect of government, which resulted in a series of governments succeeding one another and in the appointment of ministers and in self-appointed ministers, expertise and efficiency vanished in the cauldron of hypocrisy and flattery and in the pursuit of personal interests.

The status of authority disappeared and the rule of law was lost. National and social security collapsed. Our country became the target of organized invasion by foreign intelligence organs. Our country became a theater for settling political disputes and for battles in the international and regional struggle. This was helped by the absence of an effective and capable security organ and by the weakness of the potentials which are earmarked for the regular forces which protect law and public order.

Accordingly, one of the chief tasks of the revolution is to take the measures necessary for imposing the authority of the state and law, for the effective presence of the regular forces, and for a capable security machinery so that all security violations can be pursued and liquidated, so that citizens can feel reassured and their homes and property in all the towns and villages can be protected, and that foreign activity in all its forms can disappear from our country.

As Darfur and the rural areas were a vivid example of the national and social security colapse as a result of tribal strife and the power struggle in Chad, a special priority will be given to security and stability in these areas. Brother citizens, you know for certain that the Armed Forces and the other regular forces are the bulwark of national revolution and the instrument of defense, security, stability, and unity. In the past, these forces were subjected to neglect which at times was almost deliberate, and this was a result of the fear of the perished partisan leaderships of these forces' strength and prowess. Training and proficiency became nonexistent and supplies of modern weapons and equipment ceased.

Financial appropriations for them dwindled and the criminals and all weaklings began to have designs against us. The crimes of murder and armed robbery spread in a manner unprecedented for Sudan. The sons of the homeland hastened to enlist in the ranks of the forces to remedy the situation which had befallen them. Those who continued to enlist in their ranks swallowed the bitter pill and hoped that the honor of the burden which they had come to shoulder must inevitably produce relief and a better situation.

A quick glance at the living conditions of officers and men of the Armed Forces and other regular forces, and their conditions along the lines of confrontation and the lines of duty reveals the extent of the deterioration which hit those important amenities, and the extent of sacrifice and self-denial by those who are actively engaged in those positions is placed on record and is evident by the huge numbers of martyrs, widows and orphans receiving no care or recognition worthy of our ethics, which always give credit where it is due and appreciates valour, manliness and courage.

Accordingly, the revolution of national salvation of Sudan will work to:

A. Strengthen the base of the Armed Forces, and the regular forces by enforcing the draft into service of every able person, and will call on every able-bodied person to carry arms and enlist in their ranks.

B. To strengthen the moral spirit by developing the patriotic spirit, keeping aloft the values of military service, and restoring its moral prestige.

C. To strengthen general conditions and combat logistic and medical supplies of the various regular sectors.

D. To care for personnel in their special conditions; care for fighters' families and see to their needs; and care for the wounded and martyrs' families.

Brother citizens. Sudan is a country which has vast areas, is full of plenty and harbors a variety of cultures and customs, which have intermixed and coexisted for long centuries. This tends to make Sudan play a leading role in the Continent of Africa, which suffers from strife, fighting, and dismemberment. But the forces of tyranny and colonialism activated a struggle in the south of the country, and encouraged war between the sons of the homeland to the point whereby the war in the south became Sudan's major issue, its security concern, its economic ill, and its danger, which threatens its unity and entity.

The previous governments failed to resolve the issue or grasp its depth and dimensions. They never lacked maneuvers and always faced political strife. The parties never bothered with serious studies, or defined any clear methods to tackle this continuous bleeding, which continued to worsen daily, to swallow our meager potential, and cut short the life of the flower of the homeland's youth, both in the north and the south. The economic destruction which befell the country as a result of the war, and the social dismemberment which fell on our folk in the south was so great that they could not keep silent or indifferent.

We watched the progress of the negotiations and the talks which had been taking place, but it transpired that the earlier governments entered the circle of political maneuvers and pressures, and they ended in a dead end, which brought neither peace nor stability.

The revolution of the salvation of Sudan has therefore decided:

A. To bypass all maneuvers and nonserious projects which do not lead to peace.

B. To appeal to those who took up arms against the homeland to return, with honor, and to respond to the appeal for peace and negotation, which will safeguard their dignity of citizenship and their rights.

C. To bypass the quarells and strife over the issue of the shari'a and any other issue that forms part of the dispute, and to refer it to the people by way of a referendum if the peaceful negotiations fail to solve the issue.

We appeal to our citizens who took up arms to realise that the road of war and fighting leads only to more bloodshed and the destruction of homes. Their brothers in the Armed Forces who are deployed in all positions, and who undertook to protect the homeland, ensure its unity and safeguard its entity, whatever this may require in sacrifice and giving—extend a white hand for cooperation in realizing peace based on justice and right. They look forward to a bridge of confidence and earnestness across which our country can leave behind the doubts of the past and the uncertainties of the present and lead to the haven of unity and stability.

No one can argue about the vast natural resources our country has in agriculture and animal production, which prompted many organizations, bodies, and companies to carry out studies and projects for exploitation and development. Despite this, the economic and food crisis continued to grow daily, until every person and every family found it difficult to cope.

Poverty and misery struck large sectors of the Sudanese population who used to find enough for their living. And the standard of living of a large number of individuals and families has dropped to the level of destitution and total need. Essential services such as education and health have been reduced. All of these things happened because of the disturbed policies, confusion, and instability and because of the political struggle which diverted the partisans' attention away from considering the poor and the needy and away from sound planning for reform and recovery, and because of corruption in which the big have gone before the small, and the leaders before the subordinates so much so that the evil of nepotism, bribery, and the exploitation of influence became the norm and the practice. Adherence to the law and equity

between people regardless of party or social discrimination became an evil and those who advocated it were persecuted and all doors were closed to them.

Our foreign debts have accumulated, reaching collosal figures, and the gap between our exports and imports has grown, factories and farms have come to a halt because of shortages in raw materials and essentials, and the people have abandoned production, toil, and sweat for the marginal and harmful occupation of quick profit such as smuggling, money trading, speculation, and agentry with regard to essential comodities, realty, export and import permits, and so on. This twisted course had its bad effect in kindling unrealistic aspirations, which led to a large number of individuals into misbehavior, to fall into the trap of crime and the false running after deceptive appearances. Groups emerged every day in the city with growing wealth and fortune without any effort or sweat while others were being crushed by poverty despite their efforts and sweat. This situation was made more depressing by the influx of migrants with nothing but hope and expectation.

The revolution of Sudan's salvation is determined to take the following measures:
A. To give first priority to ensuring the living standards of the citizen through the provision of the essential needs, controlling the market, combatting smuggling, and striking at the hoarders, and the black market traders, and those who steal the people's food.
B. Improving services in the countryside as well as in the cities, such as education, health, communications, roads, and water resources.
C. Halting corruption in the public service and combating embezzlement and bribery and bringing the corrupt to accountability and trial in a serious and full manner. There will be investgation committees and special tribunals for this purpose. No one will be exempt from this, no matter what his position or status is.
D. Development and production will be pushed forward according to a realistic scientific plan, and dependence shall be on self [word indistinct] and local resources.

Brother citizens, since independence Sudan has achieved a prominent role in the sphere of external relations. Its relations with neighboring states have been fruitful and good, especially with the neighboring states in Africa. Its links with the Arab world have been developing, and the prospects of cooperation have been fruitful and positive.

In the sphere of international politics, Sudan has been at the forefront of states which founded nonalignment and participated in the construction of its movement. Sudan made appreciable contributions in supporting many liberation movements and national struggle. But that advanced position shrank when our internal political situation deteriorated and with the changes of regime and the whims of the rulers and the shuffling between the higher national interest and the interests of the parties. Our international and Arab role contracted and our lifelong neighborly relations became tense. Our relations with some countries deteriorated to the point that (?fabrications) were made with regard to national sovereignty; our borders were violated. Differences and conflicts were exported to us. Our people paid dearly for the disintegration of political views and the absence of a strong voice to defend their rights, to safeguard their friendship with our neighbors, to protect their dignity against the pressures of international policies, and the attempts at domination hegemony by the major powers. The Revolutionary Command Council for National Salvation has resolved to pursue a foreign policy based on the following:
A. To work urgently for the repair and development of relations with all Arab and African neighbors—with Egypt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iraq, Morocco, Chad, West Africa, Uganda, Kenya, Zaire, Central African [Republic], the states of east and central Africa, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Djibouti. We will strive to make serious attempts to develop regional cooperation with the neighboring states and expand links.
B. To reafirm the principle of the policy of nonalignment and open and develop relations with all states in the East and West in favor of Sudan and its security and development. We stretch out a white hand and an open heart which is not overshadowed by the mistakes, complexes, and complications of the past to the whole international community. We aspire for joint cooperation which will yield good for the benefit of the great human society.
C. Sudan, which has suffered from colonialism and the bitterness of foreign influence and pressures, is very eager to fully assume its duty in helping and supporting the liberation movements in Africa and Palestine—the latter being the greatest cause of the Arab world—out of faithfulness to the ideas and principles which link it with these causes and their peoples. Sudan will do its utmost to deepen ties and reduce distances along the path of cooperation and coordination on the levels of all the correct relations in the United Nations, its organizations, the OAU, the Arab League, and Islamic Conference Organization.

Sudan with its geographical position in Africa, its cultural composition which is of a mixed nature and brings together Africa, Arab, and Islamic roots, does not feel any impediment nor suffer fragmentation while assuming its role in all these arenas, but its role will, God willing, be a model for conscious maturity between all the roots and affiliations which we are proud of.

Dear brother citizens: These are some of the basic features of the program of national salvation which we wish to be indications to which the state apparatuses and institutions will be committed. The onus will be on them to apply this accordingly and to strengthen our foreign ties by expressing and defending it.

We pray to God to guide us to what is good for our country with determination, impartiality, and sincere devotion. Long live Sudan; free, strong, and united.

[Signed] Revolution Command Council for National Salvation.

Kuwait

Daily Attacks U.S. Middle East Policy

LD0107114889 Kuwait KUNA in English 0824 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Kuwait, July 1 (TANJUG)—The U.S. Administration got no clear policy toward resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict and all its resolutions to settle such an issue are a waste of time, a Kuwaiti daily said on Saturday.

Commenting editorially, AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM charged that the U.S. Administration is more interested in broadening differences and contradictions among the Arab countries than in resolving the Mideast conflict.

Yet, the paper added, it seems that most of Arab leaders were late in realizing such a fact and found out that Washington's objective is to cover up Israeli crimes and calm down Arabs and absorb their anger at the repeated American lies.

It also accused the United States of fabricating conflicts with Arab states just like the case with Libya when Washington accused it with constructing an alleged plant capable of producing the internationally banned-chemical arm in order to distract attention away from its bias policies toward Israel.

The paper said, in the meantime, the Libyan-Egyptian rapprochement and the turning of a new chapter of relations between the two countries will sure give a push to the joint Arab endeavor.

Concluding, it said the U.S. bid was to separate those two Arab countries and abort any attempt to reconcile them because of the extra strength that could be added to the joint Arab action once they unite.

Kuwait 'Eager' To Continue Ties With Sudan

LD0207124389 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1231 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Kuwait, 2 July (KUNA)—Kuwait today stressed its eagerness to continue its strong brotherly ties and relations with fraternal Sudan, and regarded what had taken place there as an internal affair.

Economic Agreement Signed With USSR

JN0107155989 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 29-30 Jun 89 p 11

[By Jadranka Porter, ARAB TIMES staff]

[Text] Kuwait and the Soviet Union yesterday signed a protocol for economic and technical cooperation with both sides pledging to work together on projects in oil and gas, electricity and agriculture.

The agreement, signed by Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Vladimir Fedorovich Mordvinov and vice-chairman of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation 'Abd-al-Razzaq Mulla Husayn, also paves the way for Kuwaiti investment in the Soviet Union and closer ties between the two countries' banks.

A team of Russian and Kuwaiti experts are currently working on a legal framework for agreements for the mutual protection of investments and double taxation to be signed at the end of summer, Mordvinov told a news conference after the signing ceremony.

The Soviets have also pledged to help Kuwait fight desertification with expert advice from a research institute in the Soviet republic of Turkmenistan.

Yesterday's accord, which capped the meeting of the first standing Kuwaiti-Soviet committee for economic and technical co-operation, comes in the wake of a similar agreement signed last February by the oil ministers of both countries. In both accords the two sides pledge to develop a network of ties through joint ventures in energy, banking, construction and trade in signatory countries as well as in some Third World states.

Mordvinov reported progress in the Soviet-Kuwaiti joint venture in oil, the most advanced area of co-operation so far, with immediate plans for the joint development of the al-Bahrah field in Kuwait and another one in the central part of the Soviet Union.

The joint exploration of the al-Bahrah field, to be financed by Kuwait, will begin by the end of the year after Kuwaitis provide the technical details and the Soviets, who will bring in their own technology, report on the cost of the operation.

Parallel to this development the Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company (KUFPEC) is expected to select within a month an oil field in the Soviet Union, for drilling. The project in the Soviet Union will be jointly financed by KUFPEC and the Soviet Oil Ministry.

The co-operation in oil industry, which received a boost when Soviets won last year a contract for the construction of four oil desalination stations in al-Ahmadi, will also include a trade exchange in oil derivatives and ammonia.

Speaking of other common projects Mordvinov said talks are under way for a joint construction of hotels and polyclinics in Moscow and other areas of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union welcomes Kuwaiti investment, he said adding that Moscow is devising regulations to guarantee the foreign investors remittance of any profits. Provisions to that effect would be included in the agreement with Kuwait for the mutual protection of investments.

Mordvinov explained that Soviet enterprises are free to act independently on foreign markets and can form joint ventures with Kuwaitis for projects in the Third World. Priority in such ventures would be given to projects in oil industry, construction and commerce.

PDRY

Cooperation Accord With Front Signed in Pyongyang

EA3006125489 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] At noon today, a protocol was signed in Pyongyang on cooperation between the People's Defense Committees of the PDRY and the DPRK's Front for Reunification of the Fatherland. It was signed on the Yemeni side by Brother Muhammad Sa'id Salim, secretary general for politics and culture in the national leadership of the organization, and by the comrade deputy chairman of the front on the Korean side. The protocol provides for the strengthening of cooperation and coordination in bilateral and international matters and for exchange of information and know-how between the two sides.

Brother Muhammad Sa'id Salim delivered a letter from brother 'Umar 'Abd al-Samad, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the people's defense committees, to his DPRK counterpart. The letter deals with cooperation between the organization and the front.

Saudi Arabia

Statement Stresses Continued Commitment to Sudan

LD0107200389 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1857 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Jul (SPA)—A responsible source made a statement to SPA today in which he said:

We have been monitoring the news relayed by official sources through the media from the Sudanese capital with regard to the Sudanese forces, headed by Staff Brigadier General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, assuming power in the fraternal Sudanese Republic.

The government of Saudi Arabia considers events to be an internal matter concerning the Sudanese people and its leadership. We would like to stress our commitment to the continuation of fraternal links and political and economic relations with fraternal Sudan, and to wish the new Sudanese leadership, headed by Staff Brig Gen 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, every success, and security, prosperity, and progress to the fraternal Sudanese people.

United Arab Emirates

Dubayy Authorities Seize Mustard Gas Bound for Iran

JN0207162689 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Dubayy customs authorities seized six containers packed with chemicals used in producing mustard gas aboard an FRG ship bound for Iran.

Shipping sources, which declined to identify themselves, said in Dubayy that the ship arrived in Dubayy from Bombay.

Official sources in Bonn stressed that these containers were part of a deal concluded between an FRG company and the Iranian authorities. Tehran radio denied that these containers were bound for Iran, claiming that reports in this regard are indicative of the U.S. aggression against the Islamic Republic.

Sudanese Developments Viewed as 'Internal Affair'

JN0207203489 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Jul (WAKH)—The United Arab Emirates [UAE] has said that it views developments in Sudan as an internal affair subject to the will of the Sudanese people and leadership. The UAE has also declared its abiding concern for continued brotherly relations with Sudan.

A UAE Foreign Ministry spokesman said this evening he wished the Sudanese people and the Revolutionary Leadership Council for National Salvation led by Lieutenant General 'Umar Husayn al-Bashir success in fulfilling their goals and directing their energies to reform and the well-being of the country.

The UAE hopes this event will prove a positive contribution to joint Arab action and objectives of the Arab nation.

PLO's 'Arafat Stops Over in Abu Dhabi

JN3006183589 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1805 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Jun (WAKH)—Arriving from Bangladesh, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat stopped over at Abu Dhabi airport following a tour of a number of east Asian countries.

'Arafat's tour also included Pakistan, North Korea, Vietnam, and Laos.

Yemen Arab Republic

'Responsible Source' Wishes Sudan Leaders 'Success'

JN0107175989 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jun 89

[Text] A responsible source in the Yemen Arab Republic has stated that our country—leadership, government, and people—is following with extreme interest reports on the new developments in sisterly Sudan and the Sudanese Armed Forces' assumption of their responsibilities toward reforming the situation in Sudan.

The source said that our country wishes our fraternal Arab people in Sudan, their Armed Forces, and the leadership of the national salvation revolution success in achieving the Sudanese people's aspirations and hopes; eliminating hotbeds of struggle, divisions, and disagreements; maintaining the Sudanese people's national unity and Sudan's security and stability; mobilizing the people's resources to deal with the economic situation, reconstruction, and development; and taking part with their Arab nation in defending their fateful issues.

Ministry on Stopping Arms Deliveries to Lebanon

JN0107110189 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA)—The Foreign Ministry official spokesman has announced Iraq's accurate and full commitment toward halting delivery of arms to Lebanon and urged the other parties to follow suit. In a statement to INA today, the spokesman said that Iraq earnestly and faithfully contributes to achieving peace in Lebanon and supporting the mission of the tripartite committee. The spokesman expressed hope that the tripartite committee would thoroughly take into consideration that the Syrian Government, whose forces occupy Lebanon, and its allies would not exploit these conditions to commit aggression against any party in Lebanon.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed Iraq's hope that the tripartite committee will work persistently to secure the cease-fire, open the crossing points, and lift the siege. The spokesman added that he hopes that the committee will be firm toward those who obstruct these necessary steps to achieve peace and security in Lebanon and the revival of the united constitutional institutions in Lebanon to carry out their tasks and constitutional powers all over Lebanon.

The Iraqi spokesman reiterated Iraq's support for the tripartite committee's efforts in implementing the Casablanca summit resolutions on Lebanon. The spokesman said that Iraq calls on all Arab countries to support the committee's efforts and endeavour as much as they can. He added that Iraq calls on international sides in particular to support the committee's efforts and assume their responsibilities, particularly in implementing the Security Council resolutions with regard to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon swiftly and without any conditions.

The spokesman noted that Iraq reiterated its support for the committee during the visit to Baghdad by the foreign ministers of the countries represented in the committee on 10 June in their meeting with President Saddam Husayn. The spokesman added that Iraq reiterated and clearly explained its stand on Lebanon at the Casablanca summit through President Saddam Husayn in front of all the Arab leaders.

The Foreign Ministry official spokesman said that Iraq believes that the Israeli occupation of parts of the Lebanese territory; the Syrian presence, which turned into an occupation throughout the past 13 years; and the armed Iranian presence in Lebanon are a threat to the independence of this Arab country. The spokesman added that this occupation prevents the Lebanese from resolving their problems by themselves and from reaching—through free and fraternal dialogue—an understanding on the present and future of Lebanon to regain its unity and provide the appropriate circumstances to resume its role as an active member in the Arab community.

The spokesman noted that Iraq called in the Casablanca summit on the Arab League to lift the unilateral trusteeship over Lebanon and to assume its responsiblity in helping the Lebanese reach national reconciliation and unity and in reviving the constitutional institutions in Lebanon.

The spokesman said that for all this Iraq supported the formation of the tripartite committee from the Moroccan and Saudi monarchs and the Algerian president. Iraq also reiterated its support for the committee once again in June.

Spokesman Denies Sending Missiles to 'Awn Forces

JN2906192389 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 29 Jun 89 p 2

[By Hadiyah al-Sharbini]

[Text] Washington—A spokesman for the Iraqi Embassy in Washington has denied reports that Iraq intends to send surface-to-surface missiles to General Michel 'Awn's forces in Lebanon.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES reported that it has learned from U.S. intelligence sources that these missiles have actually arrived at the Jordanian port of al-'Aqabah and will be delivered to the Christian forces in Lebanon. However, the Iraqi Embassy spokesman said that these reports are groundless because Iraq does not wish to interfere in the Lebanese conflict.

Saddam Receives USSR's Bessmertnykh, Message

JN0107204689 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, here today.

During the meeting, Bessmertnykh conveyed to the president an oral message from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. The message deals with bilateral relations and recent developments in the region.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the two countries' ambassadors in Moscow and Baghdad.

Bessmertnykh Ends 2-Day Visit

JN0207084489 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA)—Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, left Baghdad this morning following a 2-day visit to Iraq.

During a reception accorded to him by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn last night, the Soviet official conveyed a verbal message to the president from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on Iraqi-Soviet relations and regional developments.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Paper Says Gorbachev's Policy 'Opportunistic'
JN0107211089 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jul 89

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] The semi-official Iraqi newspaper AL-'IRAQ today denounced the results of Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani's recent visit to Moscow and described Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's policy as opportunistic.

This is the first fierce attack against the Soviet Union for many years. It comes at a time when a Soviet deputy foreign minister, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, is on a visit to Iraq with a message from Gorbachev to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

AL-'IRAQ's political editor considers the Soviet Union to be behaving with disrespect toward agreements and treaties that bind it to other states, alluding to the treaty of friendship and cooperation that binds Iraq and the Soviet Union, which is Baghdad's main arms supplier. The editor says that what happened between Tehran and Moscow, especially in the field of armaments, is not an internal Soviet matter but is of concern to Iraq, which is bound to Moscow in a treaty of friendship and cooperation and which has for 8 years been exposed to the aggression of Iran, which is adamantly opposing a comprehensive peace.

'Aziz Views Change in Sudan as 'Domestic Affair'
JN0207140489 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] The INA political editor has inquired of the foreign minister about Iraq's position on the change that has occurred in Sudan, since Iraq did not clarify its position while Arab countries have issued statements on the subject. The foreign minister explained that Iraq has received news about the change in Sudan from mass media and that it continued to follow up the situation. He added that our ambassador in Khartoum attended the meeting of the heads of the diplomatic missions called by Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, the new Sudanese prime minister.

The foreign minister added: We view the events in Sudan as a domestic affair, although we, as Arabs and politicians, understand that any positive or negative development in the Arab situation is of interest to all the Arabs and affects them and their affairs in one way or another. In light of this and proceeding from our policy which we have stressed in our Arab relations, we respect peoples' options.

The foreign minister also said that the change which took place in Sudan does not require, in our view, any recognition, because we deal with new situations in a realistic way. We also have an embassy in Sudan which carries out its duties in representing Iraq to the new government. At the end of his statement, the foreign minister expressed hope that the fraternal Sudanese people will achieve their aspirations to national unity and stability and social and economic progress in order to play its positive role in the Arab family.

Editor Reacts to Hashemi-Rafsanjani 'Falsehoods'
JN0107081189 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA)—The INA political editor has warned the Iranian rulers against interfering in Iraq's internal affairs. This warning came in the political editor's response to the irresponsible falsehoods launched by Rafsanjani concerning those to be resettled in urban areas in accordance with the leadership's plan in light of the war experience. Following is the text of the INA political editor's commentary:

We do not know why the Iranian officials do not stop interfering in Iraq's internal affairs, making themselves trustees over our people as if they are more aware of the Iraqi people's interests than Iraq's leadership under the symbolic hero Saddam Husayn.

Rafsanjani, the deviant and liar, is mourning over those who will be resettled in urban areas in accordance with the leadership's plan in light of the war experience. The leadership plans to resettle those people in urban areas and change the mode of their economic, social, and cultural life. In his Friday sermon today, Rafsanjani said that he cannot stand the injustice practiced on the Arabs and Kurds. He also called on the world to focus its attention on very small areas whose inhabitants will be resettled. However, he used his known method of twisting and deception and multiplied the length of the border by 30 km depth to come up with a very large area. He claimed that this area is 1,700 km—the length of the border—multiplied by 30 km depth. He said that this area will be without people or life. Rafsanjani's sick mind and behavior make him believe so in order to magnify the situation in the minds of the naive people whom he is addressing.

Moving people from some border areas does not mean vacating all the land of life nor does it mean resettling Khanaqin, Maydan, Naft Khanah, or al-Basrah as Shaykh Rafsanjani claimed. We will build al-Basrah and make it more beautiful than it was—before your bombs hit it; burned its people, houses, schools; and killed its nice children. We will do the same to other areas mentioned in Rafsanjani's ceremony today.

As we strongly warn you against interfering in Iraq's internal affairs, we like to remind the Iranian people afflicted with you and your likes that such a course was one of the major reasons for the outbreak of the war. We mean the interference in Iraq's internal affairs, raising

slogans calling for changing the regime, your allegations on fighting infidelity in Iraq, the launching of 493 aggressions against Iraq on land and in air, and other things that are recorded in the memory of the Iraqis and world public opinion.

O Rafsanjani, those who are moved from their areas will not go to the desert as you claim. They are moved to urban areas where there is water, electricity, schools, medical services, and education. We want to move them to a new situation to spare them the pains of war, nurse the wounds of the war, and secure them from the eventualities of your evil intentions if you remain stubborn and do not implement Security Council Resolution No 598 or if you refuse to sign an agreement for firm and lasting peace with Iraq. All eventualities must be taken into consideration when the rulers are your likes.

We believe that the 8-year experiment is sufficient for you to learn, fear God, and respect others' sovereignty and relationship with their people. And the people who reject their leadership can express their opinion and rejection in this or that way.

If you claim to be the protector of the Arabs and Kurds why were the Persians, not the Arabs, allowed to return to Mohammerah [Khoramshah]? Why were the Persians, not the Arabs, allowed to return to Abadan? Where will the Arabs go? Why are you buying the Arabs' lands and property? Where is justice and sympathy? If you are concerned about the Arabs, be concerned about them in Iran and make them enjoy a certain degree of dignity and freedom of which you deprived the Iranian people who lived in humiliation, deprivation, and pain during the 8 years of war and the 10 years of chaos and destruction. You turned the Iranian people into drug addicts to escape from the tragic situation. They prefer to be hanged to escape from the hell they are living in under your rule.

This is a warning to everyone who wants to interfere in our internal affairs. And this is an alert message to the Iranian people that this course is like playing with fire. And he who warns is excused.

Reports on Nuclear, Chemical Warheads Denied

JN0307092089 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA)—Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has strongly refuted allegations and falsehoods propagated against Iraq by Western and American media organs—the latest of which was the NBC television station—about Iraq's alleged intention to produce nuclear and chemical warheads for its missiles. In a statement to INA, the Iraqi minister affirmed that Iraq neither has the potential nor the intention to produce nuclear warheads for its missiles. Neither, he added, does Iraq have any intention to produce chemical warheads for its missiles.

Jasim warned that this cunning campaign aims at covering up an aggressive act through which Israel will continue its intransigence and embark on a serious adventure against Iraq. He added that Iraq is aware of the cunning purpose of what is being published in the American media.

The culture and information minister stressed that Iraq needs only conventional weapons to defend itself and its sovereignty. He reiterated that Iraq realizes the cunning purposes of the reports being published in the American media organs, which propagate them in the occupied territory on a large scale, and realizes those who stand behind them.

Jasim recalled the previous warnings made by Iraqi officials in response to these attempts. He said: All parties that are preparing aggressive schemes against Iraq must study these warnings carefully.

Tripartite Committee Ministers Arrive 2 Jul

JN0307061589 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0400 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] The Arab tripartite committee delegation following up the developments in Lebanon arrived in Baghdad last night. The delegation, which consists of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, and Algerian Foreign Minister Boualem Bessaieh, was received by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials; the Saudi ambassador; and the Moroccan and Algerian charges d'affaires in Baghdad.

In a statement to INA, Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali said: The tripartite committee summit in Oran made a new assessment of the committee's moves with Arab and non-Arab parties during the past month as well as of the results of the work done by the foreign ministers' committee. The summit charged us with a second tour to hold contacts with officials in Iraq. We will convey a message from the three leaders—His Majesty King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid—to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn on developments in the Arab region in general and in the Lebanese issue in particular.

Dr Filali added that we will discuss fraternal relations and the Arab situation with President Saddam Husayn in a positive spirit, which his excellency is known for. We will also brief his excellency on our meetings with the various parties on Lebanon to find a solution to the problem.

Arab League's Ibrahimi Arrives in Baghdad 3 Jul

JN0307102589 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA)—Lakhdar Ibrahimi, Arab League assistant secretary general and representative of the secretary general in the tripartite committee on Lebanon, arrived here this morning. [passage omitted]

Missions Instructed on U.S.-PLO Talks

TA3006182789 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today instructed Israeli envoys throughout the world not to receive reports from politicians and diplomats on their talks with PLO members. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren reports that cables sent to Israeli missions stated that the government employs efforts to establish a dialogue with Palestinian figures in the territories in a bid to promote the peace initiative. PLO attempts to thwart these contacts through creating the false impression that Israel may negotiate with the PLO, possibly through a third party, are liable to harm the government's initiative.

Foreign Minister Arens has notified the U.S. ambassador in Israel that he does not wish to receive any reports on the talks between the PLO and the United States.

Israeli 'Consultations' Held

TA0107190589 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Consultations are being conducted in the prime minister's bureau and the Foreign Ministry in the wake of recent reports that the United States may soon consent to the appointment of a Palestinian delegation to pre-election talks with Israel, whose composition would be coordinated with the PLO. These reports have been termed as extremely worrying, particularly in view of the fact that the United States has already decided to upgrade the level of its direct talks with the PLO.

In the meantime, sharp criticism was leveled over the weekend at the Foreign Ministry's instruction to its missions worldwide not to receive any reports on talks with PLO members. Several ministers will raise this issue at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting, and will demand that the instruction be revoked. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren reports from the studio:

There is no need to cut off contact with reports, said Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today, commenting on the Foreign Ministry orders barring Israeli diplomats throughout the world from receiving reports on contacts with the PLO. It is a decision aimed at making a good impression inside Israel, said Shim'on Peres, which has no practical implications, since the talks with the PLO are bound to continue.

Minister Moshe Shahal told us that this decision paints a picture of a weak and insecure Israel, and reflects an attempt to ignore facts, recalling the Arab refusal in the past to refer to Israel by name. The conclusion, said Shahal, is that the decision was prompted by an internal Likud struggle. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the issue, Foreign Minister Moshe Arens has told us that Israel has enough information on the PLO from reliable sources, and that any information received by our official representatives in the world will be interpreted as indirect negotiations with the PLO. We must avoid this at any cost, said the foreign minister.

Meanwhile, reports have reached Israel indicating that the United States intends to coordinate with the PLO on the composition of the Palestinian delegation to negotiations with Israel on preparations for elections in the territories. Consultations have already been held in Jerusalem on ways to anticipate this possibility, which was described as dangerous. The foreign minister told us tonight: We are maintaining contacts with Palestinians in the territories in order to appoint a Palestinian delegation composed uniquely of residents of the territories—without any coordination with the PLO leadership in Tunis.

Jerusalem will continue its consultations on this sensitive issue tomorrow.

'Source' Reiterates PLO Stance

TA0207132389 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[Report by U.S. correspondent Dalya Refa'el and the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] A senior source in the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday, in reaction to the latest U.S.-PLO contacts: "The Americans do their thing and we do ours. We have not changed our position and will not change it. We will not negotiate with the PLO under any circumstances, even via go-betweens. Any Palestinian namelist that will be submitted to us will be examined carefully. We will not have any dealings with people who have had any affiliation with the PLO, certainly not with Palestine National Council members. The Americans know our views very well. If they want to torpedo the peace initiative, let them do so. We think they are friendly toward us and will not do that." [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 2 July carries a front-page report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar, adding: "Israel will not hold preparatory talks on the format for elections with any delegation of Palestinians from the territories that will be formed in contacts between the United States and the PLO leadership in Tunis. This was reported to HA'ARETZ last night by the foreign minister's office. Israel thus rejects the U.S. attempts to win the PLO's consent to the elections, while allowing the PLO a way to prevent Israel from driving a wedge between the organization's leadership and the population in the territories."]

Rabin To 'Hear Out' U.S.

TA0207194789 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Senior Alignment ministers say that the government is in deep crisis and cannot make decisions on important issues on its agenda.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said today that the U.S. dialogue with the PLO, even if it is unacceptable to us, is aimed at promoting Israel's initiative. Rabin added that in contradiction to the Foreign Ministry stand, if the U.S. ambassador offered him information concerning talks with the PLO, he would not walk out of the room, and would hear him out. [passage omitted]

Shamir, Arens 'Unaware'

TA0307102889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] The prime minister's office and the foreign minister's office are unaware of meetings between the U.S. ambassador in Tunis and the head of the PLO. This is reported by our political correspondent Arye Golan. The Kuwaiti AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM cited Palestinian sources in its report that Ambassador Pelletreau has held two unofficial meetings with Yasir 'Arafat over the past 2 months. According to the newspaper, the meetings were held at the instruction of Secretary of State Baker, and President Bush was advised of them. The report adds that Ambassador Pelletreau later left for Washington to report to Secretary Baker on the two meetings.

American sources have told our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a that they doubt the veracity of the Kuwaiti paper's report.

The prime minister says that Israel objects to the contacts between the United States and the PLO and sees no advantage or benefit in them. In a meeting with U.S. congressmen, Mr Shamir said that Israel should not give advice to the U.S. Administration; it would, however, have been better if the administration had invested its efforts in persuading the Arab countries and the Palestinians to support Israel's political initiative rather than in dealing with contacts with the PLO.

The congressmen told the prime minister that they are convinced Israel is sincerely seeking a way to reach a settlement with the Palestinians and the Arab countries. They claimed that there is broad support in the United States for Israel's political plan.

Mr Shamir said during the meeting that no political body has the power to overturn a resolution passed by the cabinet. That is why he is convinced that the Likud Central Committee will not make changes to the political initiative.

Secret Contacts With CSSR, Bulgaria Reported

TA0307100889 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 3 Jul 89 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel has been holding secret diplomatic contacts with representatives from Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria to examine the possibility of setting up interests offices, the lowest level of diplomatic relations.

The two communist countries have recently signaled Israel that they wish to launch diplomatic contacts as part of the ongoing rapprochement between Israel and other eastern bloc countries.

Shamir Claims 'No Choice' on Deportations

TA3006180289 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Elimelekh Ram on 30 June; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Ram] The reactions in Western capitals to the deportations which were carried out yesterday were very harsh. What is your comment on this?

[Shamir] I do not know that the reactions were very harsh. I think deportation is a very severe punishment. Since we do not resort to the greatest, the most important and significant punishment—the death penalty—deportation is the most severe punishment we have had at our disposal to date. In view of the violence which has been hitting us in the worst way possible, we have no choice but to resort to this punishment.

[Ram] Do you believe that the U.S. threat to refrain from vetoing anti-Israeli resolutions in the UN Security Council is not serious?

[Shamir] I would not say that. I hope they will not take that course. If they do take that course, we will regret it very much. It is well known that we do not agree with the U.S. Government on everything, despite all the friendship between us.

Schools To Reopen When 'Conditions Ripe'

TA0207181589 Jerusalem Domestic Television in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Interview with Brigadier General Shay Erez, head of the Civil Administration in Judaea and Samaria, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given—recorded in Hebrew with Arabic subtitles]

[Text] [Erez] We do not think the school year is lost. At the right time, we will give it another chance. We wish to give the students a chance to complete the current

academic year. We will give the residents official notice of this when the time is right, provided some of the conditions we presented in the course of the last year are met.

[Correspondent] Do you believe then that this academic year can still be saved, perhaps at the expense of the summer vacation, for instance?

[Erez] I do.

[Correspondent] What about the matriculation exams? Will it be possible to hold them?

[Erez] This is precisely what we mean by saying that we will save the academic year when the conditions are ripe. This means that both the young children and the senior classes will be able to study and take the exams on time.

[Correspondent] What is it actually that you expect at the present time from people in Judaea and Samaria that will allow the reopening of schools?

[Erez] I expect exactly the same thing we have expected for the entire past year: A situation that can give the utmost possible guarantee that the schools will serve as schools, rather than hothouses for disturbances.

[Correspondent] General, today you met with a group of Hebron notables, which included ('Adib al-Qaysi) and (Mahmud al-Qawasimi). What did you discuss?

[Erez] I meet with the Hebron notables just as I often do with residents in other districts. I meet with people from as broad a spectrum as possible to hear about different aspects of their life, beginning with economy, education, and health, down to political spheres which they customarily touch upon. This time, too, I met with a group of notables, from whom I heard a lot about things that trouble them.

[Correspondent] You have recently conducted extensive operations with detentions in both Bayt Sahur and Bethlehem. What did these operations involve?

[Erez] Operations including detentions were carried out in recent days in the Bayt Sahur and Bethlehem region. These operations were carried out following information we received that some people were organizing to carry out activities aimed at promoting the cause of the recent events. [sentence as heard] To prevent that, we performed the detentions. We will do it again in any place where a number of residents organize to advance the events which are part of what has been going on in the past year, and we will account to no one. We will do it in order to maintain calm.

[Correspondent] Can you estimate who is behind this organized activity? Is the PLO mainstream involved, or perhaps leftwing bodies?

[Erez] In the Bayt Sahur area, these are mainly leftwing organizations.

[Correspondent] Do you believe their activities are designed to thwart the upcoming elections in Judaea and Samaria?

[Erez] I do not know that the issue of elections is what motivates them. What I do know is that their ambition is to arrive at a respectable slot in their political hierarchy. I think Bayt Sahur residents are mistaken, however, because they are harming their own cause. There are many people there who would like to resume a normal life, as residents of other towns have done; instead, they are still under curfew and are suffering. If they continue in this style, they will suffer even more.

[Correspondent] Will the curfew then continue for several days?

[Erez] The curfew will last until we have reason to believe that they have understood the message.

3 Gazans Held in Shamir Assassination Plot

TA0307091389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] A group of Gaza terrorists who plotted to assassinate Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has been uncovered. They plotted this last year, but the story only emerged from a charge sheet submitted to the Gaza military court yesterday. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the judge, Major Ya'ir Rabinowitz, has remanded in custody the three Gazans suspected of belonging to this squad. It turns out that two of them, Fawzi al-Hur and Fayiz Mutawwi al-Hur, heard from another Gaza resident that he was planning to murder the prime minister during his visit to the settlement of Rahat [Bedouin village in the Negev] to stump prior to the elections. The two failed to report the plot to the authorities. The three men, who are in detention, are likewise charged with possession of weapons without license and of plotting to assassinate Gaza residents suspected of collaborating with Israel.

7 Wounded, 50 Detained in Territories 1 July

TA0107191989 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] A wave of arrests has been carried out in the Bethlehem area. Local residents have reported that at least 50 people, including heads of the Medical and Pharmacists Associations, were detained over the weekend. Army sources confirmed to our correspondent Gil Sadan that this weekend the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] initiated operations in various locations, including several Bethlehem neighborhoods. Residents suspected of hostile activity were detained in the course of these operations.

At least seven persons were wounded in today's clashes with IDF soldiers in the territories. Four Arabs were wounded by army gunfire in the Balatah refugee camp. Tension in the camp rose as a result of IDF patrols searching for the person who threw a firebomb at an army patrol last night. No one was hurt in the firebomb assault.

A strike was staged today in various parts of the territories in protest of the deportation of eight Palestinian activists.

The West Bank Arab Journalists Association tonight published a statement charging the Israeli authorities with responsibility for the attacks carried out in recent days against the property of several notables known as supporters of various PLO factions. [passage omitted] Many notables from the territories are now attempting to mediate between the factions, claiming that unity, on which the intifadah [uprising] is based, must be preserved at any expense.

More on Territories

TA0207150089 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Jul 89 p 8

[Report by Mikhal Sela']

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] All towns and many of the villages in the territories staged a strike over the weekend to protest against the deportation of eight Palestinians on Thursday.

In clashes over the weekend, troops shot and wounded 11 Palestinians in the West Bank and 17 in the Gaza Strip, according to Palestinian sources. The statistics were unavailable from the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] last night.

A new phenomenon was observed in Nabulus yesterday when masked persons went through the streets with a loudspeaker to announce the six months "home arrest" for Sahir Asha, 16, who is suspected of being a "collaborator."

The Balatah refugee camp, near Nabulus, was put under curfew yesterday after a petrol bomb was thrown at a military patrol, according to Palestinian sources. The Nabulus fire brigade was called to the camp to put out a fire after troops threw a burning tyre into the house, according to Palestinian sources.

A military jeep in Nabulus, driving against the traffic, injured Mahmud al-Faris, 51.

On Thursday, troops shot and seriously wounded Harbani al-Afuri, 17, who did not obey an order to stop, according to Palestinian sources. They claimed that the boy is mentally disturbed.

A military-like march was observed yesterday in Bayt Immar, north of Nabulus, where several dozen boys carried Palestinian flags and pictures of Palestinian leaders.

Troops in the Jabalyah camp in Gaza dispersed a gathering of local residents in a condolence-tent, set up in violation of the curfew, to receive persons mourning the death of Muhammad Ahmad al-Nasir on Wednesday. Al-Nasir was killed by troops looking for him in connection with the kidnapping of American aid worker Chris George and for other activities.

Palestinian sources reported that the incident at the condolence tent sparked a clash in which troops shot and wounded nine Palestinians.

Al-Nasir's body has not yet been given to his family for burial for reasons that are unclear. Jabalyah notables were told by Civil Administration officials that Al-Nasir's brother, Husni, 21, is also wanted by the security forces.

Eight other Palestinians were wounded in the Gaza Strip, according to hospital reports.

The al-Shati' refugee camp was put under curfew yesterday and all men aged 16-50 were asked to report to a local school, according to Palestinian sources. An 18-day curfew on the Tulkarm refugee camp was lifted yesterday. In the Gaza Strip, Rafah and al-Mughazi were also under curfew yesterday.

[Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 2 July, in a page 2 report by Ori Nir and Eytan Rabin, adds that "yesterday it was reported that the popular committees have started a new method of operation: In the village of (Kafin) near Tulkarm, activists of the committees confiscated ID cards of some 20 laborers who were suspected of ignoring the instructions of the recent general strike and leaving for work in Israel. Two nights ago the laborers were summoned to the village square where their ID cards were returned to them in exchange for a promise that they will not repeat their deeds."

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew on 2 July carries a similar report on page 2 by Uri'el Ben-'Ami and Ayelet Mazor adding: "Four Ramallah residents were wounded in a clash with soldiers yesterday." "A 13-year-old boy and an 80-year-old woman were wounded 2 days ago by shots fired by IDF soldiers who were attacked with stones and rocks in the al-Shaja'iyah neighborhood of Gaza." "The curfew imposed on Friday on the al-Nusayrat refugee camp was lifted yesterday. Curfews remained in effect in Rafah and the Jabalyah refugee camp, while the al-Mughazi and al-Shati' refugee camp were placed under curfew yesterday."

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew on 2 July carries a report by Ilan Bakh on page 2 of section A, adding: "Musa Yusuf Da'ud, a bodyguard of the Qalqilyah mayor, was severely wounded when unidentified assailants attacked him with clubs on Friday. The background for the attack is his close association with 'Abd-al-Rahman Abu-Sunayna, the mayor of Qalqilyah, who was appointed to his

post by the Civil Administration. Da'ud was attacked while praying in a mosque. He was severely beaten in the head, and was later taken to Beilinson Hospital."

The same newspaper carries a Rahamim Ya'aqov report on page 2 that adds: "An Ari'el resident was slightly wounded by stones thrown at his car on the trans-Samaria highway last night. A Dan company bus en route to Ari'el and six other cars were later stoned on the same road. No one was hurt, but damage was caused to the vehicles. Another Dan Company bus was attacked with stones while traveling on the Nabulus-Tappuah highway from Ari'el to Tel Hayyim, and an Egged Company bus was pelted with rocks in Huwwarah and its windshield was smashed. No casualties were reported. The army launched searches. A Shave Shomron resident was attacked last night with empty bottles in 'Anabta. No one was hurt, but damage was caused."

King Husayn Addresses Senate, Press

JN0207113589 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Speech by King Husayn to members of the Senate and news media at the Royal Hashemite Court in Amman on 29 June 1989—recorded]

[Text] Actually, I am very pleased to have this opportunity to meet with my brothers and comrades of the long march, in whom I have absolute confidence. I am pleased to have this opportunity to discuss all our affairs and conditions. I will inform you of the details relating to some of the measures that we have taken. At the same time, we greatly hope to hear from our brothers any remarks and suggestions they have. We would like to be in constant touch on an individual or collective basis. Of course, this house is yours. You are the builders of this country throughout the long, difficult march.

I believe that some of our brothers who experienced the difficult times with us will remember that we went through even more difficult and harsher circumstances in the past. This is our destiny. We are on the longest confrontation line. We are facing a danger, which not only threatens us, but the entire Arab nation and the depth of the great Arab homeland. Praised be God, we have preserved the Arabism of this land. Throughout his struggles, the founder King [*Abdallah] was with our kinfolk and Arab brothers in the great homeland. He succeeded in saving this part of the Arab homeland from being included in the scheme to establish the Jewish state. The scheme was to establish this state not only on Palestinian territory, but also on our territory.

In 1948, this country and all of its sons had the honor of entering the jihad and saving the West Bank. In 1967, we experienced the new setback and disaster with our nation. We have always been in the forefront facing the Israeli challenge. We here have been directly affected by the results of the Arab-Israeli conflict. We remained as one Arab family under all circumstances. Thus, all the sons of this country and all those who live here continue to enjoy the same rights and assume the same duties until justice is done to the people.

I believe that what we have experienced was not the outcome of a situation which developed in a short period of time, but was perhaps the outcome of a set scheme. The suffering on the financial and economic levels was a part of that scheme. You were all with us during these long years and many experiences. You are all aware of the pressures which were exercised on this country to make it play along in one way or another, bow down, or compromise on the land and the rights. We always were ready to die rather than have it recorded against this country that I, in my person, or any son of this country has compromised over Jerusalem, which is the property of the Arabs and Muslims, or over a single inch of the territory and over any of the rights. The wager was always that this country, by virtue of its circumstances and material capabilities, should be the candidate making concessions at the expense of its nation and honor. God be praised, nothing of the kind has happened or will ever happen.

The obligations of the Baghdad summit [1979] are clear to all my brothers. It is also clear that Israel is getting regular aid which enables it to be a real danger and a challenge to the Arab nation, its willpower, and right to life. At any rate, I believe that some of the measures which we have taken, including the disengagement [with the West Bank], may have helped in saving the march and the country from greater dangers with more serious results. When we took that step, it was with bleeding hearts. It was a tough step in every sense of the word, on the consideration that we are first unionists, and second we had to fulfill our responsibility toward our kinfolk and brothers. It was our sense of responsibility that prompted us to do all we can to save the land so that it will not return to us but become subject to the formula we proposed in the early seventies when we presented the three options: The unity option, the independent state, or the federation, which at the time we gave the name of the United Kingdom. The land would not return to us, but would be placed under international supervision so the Palestinians would exercise their right of self-determination on their national soil.

You will remember—or those brothers who acompanied me on my trips abroad immediately after 1970—how we always clashed with other people's opinions in this world, both in the East and the West, and in some cases during dialogues with our brother officials in the Arab homeland. At the end of each visit and during the drafting of the joint communique, the inclusion of the term: The Palestinian people's right to the establishment of a state was always proposed to us. And we always wondered: Where would the state be? Finally, we managed to straighten out this point and we agreed with others in the world, in the USSR, West Europe, and elsewhere that the term should read as follows: Their right to establish their state on their national soil.

The intentions of Israel and the Zionist movement are clear. Israel is trying to say that there is a Palestinian problem, but that it should be solved on another territory. We are supported by the Arabs, Muslims, and the world. And, God willing, we will always stand for the return of the rights to their people and owners and for the Palestinian people to exercise their right to establish their independent state on their national soil.

In the late forties and fifties, our Palestinian brothers sought unity. Recently, however, we felt that their inclination was toward directly assuming their own responsibilities. So we had no choice but to agree to their wish in the end and to do all we could to ensure the victory of Palestine and the Palestinian people. Our efforts will continue to achieve their objectives, which are our objectives. This is our story from the Arab Revolt to this day.

With the disengagement decision, we responded to the Palestinian trend on the one hand, and the Arab trend on the other. I believe that the disengagement reactivated the issue more than in the past. The PLO assumed its responsibilities within the Palestine National Council. On the level of the Jordanian-Palestinian relations all obstacles, doubts, and suspicions were removed. We are now in a better position. And, if we decide to build together in the future—if this is what the people want, and I believe this is our destiny as Jordanians and Palestinians—the process would be a sound one and the building would be established on strong and lasting foundations.

At one stage, we felt, and we have much evidence, that the extremist Israeli right wing during President Reagan's administration had succeeded in tangibly influencing U.S. policy regarding this part of the world which was in the hands of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. His endeavor, during the continuous discussions we had with him, was to influence Jordan in some form or another to make it act in a manner that would keep it away from its nation's march—hence the proposal of the Jordanian option. On the other hand, in my opinion, what was not proposed was what is being continuously proposed by Israel and the extremist Israeli rightwing; namely, that this is a question of a people which must not be solved on Palestinian territory, but elsewhere.

Therefore, I believe that the situation we suffered from recently was the outcome of a set scheme. God be praised, when we took the disengagement measure, we did not expect matters to reach this point. But this was all due to the cooperation of our brothers, kinfolk, and comrades who are closer to us than anyone else in the Arab homeland. We will continue to respect their desire to assume their own responsibilities. We have responded to their desire despite the difficult decision. We had to support them and our nation. Otherwise, the problem would have been more difficult and dangerous and the scheme would have left us with very limited options. We would have to either bow down or disappear. God be praised, Jordanian-Palestinian relations today are better than at any time before. Jordanian-Arab relations are also better. I believe that our disengagement step has helped a great deal in establishing the Arab Cooperation Council which, in turn, is also for the sake of Palestine and all the Arabs. We are in a new age of cooperation within this community, which comprises 80 million Arabs in the great homeland. There is also the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab Maghreb Union. There are also prospects to improve the work of the Arab League to enable it to coordinate between the three communities and the other Arab states.

You have all experienced the history of this country, concerning what it offered and its stands on Palestine and every Arab issue. We always considered the danger which threatened any part of the great nation as a danger threatening us.

This was our situation in 1967 and at other times; in our stand by Iraq, which, God forbid, had it been hit or experienced a collapse, a very dangerous situation would have ensued which would threatened the Arab system.

God be praised, we have built up credibility on the Arab and international levels. The country has a position and influence greater than its size, considering its population and area.

In the last period, we were very happy at Egypt's return to the Arab summit institution, the Arab League, and the most recent blessed meeting in Morocco.

My brothers, I remind you of when we re-established relations with Egypt how there were calls for an Arab summit to discuss this measure, even in the Arab Maghreb. Time went by and it became clear to everyone that the alienation and break [with Egypt] was the great mistake. The fault would have been in the continuation of the alienation. Thank God, the nation has gone back to its normal state; united and cooperative.

As for our meetings here on the summit level and our work over long years to organize the situation and issues and realize accord and reconciliation on the Arab level, they have had their positive repurcussions and great effect.

In the Morocco summit, we presented our brothers in Saudi Arabia, the Gulf countries, the Arab Cooperation Council members, chairman of the summit, the PLO, and fraternal Syria, with a memorandum over the situation we were, and still are, suffering from. Our contacts with our Arab brothers are still continuing and intensifying. So far we have sensed encouraging understanding and response.

Our concentration at present is a result of our study pertaining to the Central Bank of Jordan for which bases have been set so it can enjoy full freedom and complete independence concerning planning and the march. This was the situation. We have concentrated on this a great deal recently. Our major and direct aim now is to work toward increasing the foreign currency assets of the bank. Dialogue with our brothers exists so that we can find the appropriate formula for the next 5 years where we would be in a position to fix the price of the Jordanian dinar, not as it was, but in an acceptable way which would restore confidence in this dinar and remove us from the vicious circle we have been revolving in.

There are some needs that have to be provided. If we look into the subject of exporting—there are encouraging possibilities in this field—we need raw materials which we import from abroad. This requires that payments be made in foregin currency. There are also the needs of this country in itself and the needs of our students abroad. The dinar has to be stabilized. Therefore, our concentration is on the dinar and fixing its price, which, God willing, will take place as soon as possible; in addition to

the support for the budget we hope to get, as well as the program set with the IMF. The aims of this are also to continue the construction process where we are capable of coping with the population growth. At the end of the 5 years, we hope, God willing, to be in a relaxing, good, and acceptable position from the point of view of our production and arranging our situation in a reasonable manner. The aim is naturally to attain a situation where we can stand on our own two feet and not constitute a burden on our brothers or anyone in this world. This is what we aim to realize. This has always been our goal and we will continue our efforts to realize and achieve this goal.

At the same time, one of our most important goals is not to get into a situation where anyone in this world might think of bargaining with us over our freedom of decision. Under all circumstances, situations, and in everything we have achieved so far, we have proceeded from what is in our conscience and souls, and what we felt would serve our nation and the Palestine question, especially, to which we are directly and closely linked since the Great Arab Revolt. Thank God, we express our opinion honestly and courageously in the East, West, and everywhere. I believe that perhaps the attempts of some were to limit our freedom of movement in the manner we became accustomed to and to restrain us from saying the truth in every forum and field.

It goes without saying that all of us are pained to reach a state of affairs where our actions will be restricted. We will not permit this in any way whatsoever. We will continue to work in and outside Jordan, and within the Arab framework and in the world at large. We will serve and perform our duties toward the future generations. God willing, our heads will remain high. I am confident, particularly as a result of the trust of our people and sons in this country. I personally sensed this recently through my contacts. I am holding this meeting with you at a later stage but you are in the picture. I wanted first of all to go out and meet the people before we meet and discuss the upshot of all that occurred. I have sensed in the people, irrespective of their ideological affiliations, a high sense of awareness of the delicate circumstances. I have also sensed from all that our country is dear to us, and that we must unite and be cohesive and be up to the level for tackling this challenge and overcoming it.

With respect to the letter of designation, I chose Abu-Shakir [Zayd Ibn-Shakir]. I preferred this solution because the other alternative would have been my direct involvement in the picture. We thank God that we have respected the Constitution in this country since 1953, and we will continue on this road. We chose several of his brothers and our brothers to help him. They represent the cream of our younger generation so that they may help him in assuming the responsibility at this stage. He is more than a brother and a friend. He is completely loyal to the country as whole. He is concerned for this country and its march. In the letter of designation, we enunciated the titles which we hope would be translated into facts. We will pursue this and we will work to achieve all this.

The most prominent feature of this stage is that we are trying to benefit from all the available expertise we have to accurately pinpoint the state of affairs of the citizens within this family, in terms of what affects them and what are the negative aspects. Perhaps a reassessment of the state of affairs will be carried out to see what can be done, so that the lesser privileged can shoulder the burdens within the limit of their capabilities and the more privileged can contribute to serving their country and the march in all fields. The youth sector must be given opportunities to work and become creative. There is also another dimension, that of the business regulations which should be placed within their proper perspective. What these people who deal with foreign parties for whatever purposes obtain from these dealings must be exactly known as well as what they are supposed to offer their country in terms of services. This will dissipate the unhealthy atmosphere of doubts and accusations surrounding them. This cannot continue in any way whatsoever.

There are other fields too such as civic education. God willing, civic education will be emphasized. An emphasis will be placed on this dimension because in my opinion it contains many negative aspects. [sentence as heard] The young generation must be prepared in the appropriate manner to face the challenges of the future. The picture is different from what it used to be in the fifties and the sixties in terms of the need for qualified potentialities. We must continue to place emphasis on this dimension in a sound manner. However, the citizen and the younger generation in this country must know something about the history of this country, such as the history of the Arab cause and the march of this country. This will show them that we have achieved much and that the present state of affairs is a natural thing. They must also be prepared to perform their role toward the generation that will come after them. Dialogue and contacts must also take place among all within the family to which we belong and there must be maturity so that it may become a weapon with which we confront the harm and evil that is intended against us.

Let us focus on all organs and seek to reach a state of affairs where the official in charge feels that he belongs to this people, and that he is not above the people, or imposed by any party whasoever. This should be met with the citizen's respect and amity for this official.

The truth is that the stage is a transitional one. By this, I mean a transitional stage from one where we used to live without a parliament to a stage where there is a parliament. God willing, this will take place soon. It goes without saying that this entails the exercise of the right to run for parliament, and to elections. The majority of those who will participate in this operation will most

probably be participating for the first time in their lives. In 1967, we had a parliament. But parliamentary life was suspended for some time for known circumstances until we reached another formula, that of the National Consultative Council. After this, we went back to parliament but we did not hold elections in the real and comprehensive sense of the word. We then moved to the state of disengagement, and decided to return to parliamentary life because we believe that the time is propitious for this, and because sooner or later we will have to carry out such an experience.

This will be the normal situation during which we all will assume the responsibility of building our country and protecting and defending it against every peril and challenge.

God willing, this will happen. I believe that this operation must be carried out on the basis of respect for the Constitution, the Constitution of this country. At the same time, we proposed the idea of a national charter. We hope that we will succeed in choosing a group of the sons of this country so that they may participate in formulating this charter. When elections are held, the parliament will participate in the operation. This has something to do with the pan-Arab dimension. We also hope that the bases and principles would be those of the Arab revolt, the Arab renaissance movement, and the principles and objectives we have inherited from our fathers and forefathers. We hope that we will move from the stage of organizing our life in accordance with foreign ideas as we have been doing in the past to that of making our way of life become a model and example to others. With respect to the pan-Arab dimension too, we should reapply sound bases that are in line with the objectives of the pioneering Arab generations in this century.

It goes without saying that we are passing through a stage which requires us to be self-disciplined in our actions and behavior. Everyone should act within the limits of his responsibilities. If we are really aware of the harm that is intended for us, then we must organize our affairs in a sound manner. We must discard chaos and methods of self-destruction which were practised in the recent stage and which we have tackled with all patience and tolerance because we were aware of the state of affairs and the circumstances. Most of the people who acted had done so mainly because they were not in the picture. They acted out of enthusiasm, and spontaneously. However, we do not want this phenomenon to be exploited by whatever party to achieve specific objectives with which Jordan has nothing to do and with which the citizen in this country is not remotely connected. These objectives may be evil ones and designs through which some try to inflict harm. From now on, we must organize our affairs, and God willing, shoulder the responsibility united and with one heart to safeguard this trust and perform our duty as best as we can.

This is our current situation. We will move on the Arab level in a short time. The issue of promises is a reality we are experiencing until our state of affairs stabilizes. After this, we will, God willing, start a new beginning to build and work in every field and on all levels. Every citizen will then assume his responsibilities and will share in the heavy burden I have had the honor of assuming during this long period.

I am glad that it was me who has proposed the idea of elections and the idea of the national charter. All this was not the result of a demand on the domestic level but because I sensed that this should take place, and that the march would be as everyone hopes and as we want it to be. God willing, the transitional period will be a stage from which we will move from one stage to the other with respect to parliament. It will also be a stage for moving from our present state of affairs to a better one in terms of the government bodies, and their actions. I believe that the upshot of all this is a lesson to all of us that we must speak frankly about all matters. When the citzens know what obligations and duties they have, they can then deal with reality. Perhaps I have committed mistakes. Perhaps all of us have committed mistakes by being reassured about the promises and commitments. When we came out of the Algiers summit, we had the impression that our brothers would not allow us to reach the present state of affairs. I also believe that we should have told the people about the real state of affairs. Perhaps, many of my brothers also thought as I did sometimes that the people would become afraid. I think it would be better for the people to be afraid instead of being surprised by something they cannot explain.

Let us put everything up for discussion so that everyone will be in the picture, and know what one has to perform at any stage of the life of this country in the future. We thank God that the picture is promising and that there will be good results, God willing. We must all work to attain our objectives. We have started on the sound course. We ask God to render our march a success.

I would like to thank you because you met in my absence and contributed to appeasing the situation. I am glad to be among you as advisers—the king's council. And at this meeting in particular I took the liberty of asking that some of our brother media men assume the heavy responsibilities in a direct manner too so that they will be put in the picture with all its details. We also pin our hopes on them that they will perform their duties in the future stage with a sense of responsibility. God willing, the results will be good. Any matter, remark, or suggestions are welcome. [applause]

Editorial on 'Difficult Phase'

JN0107100589 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Jul 89 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "Responsibilities for Overcoming this Phase"]

[Text] When His Majesty King Husayn declared that we have never before been in a situation which allowed

anyone to bargain with us over our independent decisionmaking, nor will we ever be in such a situation, the truth conveyed by this remark clearly shows that there has always been bargaining over this Arab fortress in light of its geographical and human circumstances and financial resources. This bargaining is aimed at making this country a candidate for giving concessions at the expense of its pan-Arab nation and its honor.

The steadfastness of Jordan—leadership, Army, and people—in the worst of circumstances is something of which every Arab from the Ocean to the Gulf must be proud.

Today we are passing through a difficult economic phase whose economic dimensions are known to everyone, far and near. It is a phase that calls for more discipline to govern our conduct and actions as Jordanians. Every citizen should act within the limits of his responsibilities.

This talk means a great deal to us, the sons of the one Jordanian family.

It means deepening the sense of belonging to this homeland, working with a team spirit no matter where we are, adhering to the message of the Great Arab Revolt and its Hashemite leadership represented by His Majesty King Husayn; and removing from our ranks anyone who attempts to deviate from it, disrupt it, or to tamper with the resources of the homeland and the citizen. We and all loyal citizens understand that Jordan's Arabism has been and still is a big obstacle to the Zionist solution of the Palestine question.

We and all others understand that Jordan symbolizes the Arab will to remain steadfast and to reject bargaining over any inch of the pure Arab soil, or over any part of the just and legitimate Arab rights.

In light of these understood and known facts, we will forge ahead to get out of the negative aspects of the present phase, especially since we have overcome worse ones in the previous phases. The logic of national commitment makes it incumbent on everyone to make every sacrifice to ensure a free and respectable life for the future generations.

And also in light of understood and known facts, it is inconceivable under any circumstances for our Arab brothers to ignore us and stop helping and supporting us. We represent the safety valve in the face of Zionist expansionist danger. We're still the party that opposes the Israeli conspiratorial plans.

In short, as our leader King Hussayn said, we have never reached nor will we ever reach a situation in which someone will bargain with us over our independent decisionmaking.

We must assume our responsibilities in order to overcome this difficult phase, just as we overcame previous phases. We must also be confident of success and building a better future for the coming generations.

U.S.-Jordanian Aerospace Company Formed

JN1906060289 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 19 Jun 89 p 1

[By Rana Atallah]

[Text] Amman—An agreement was signed Sunday at Paris' Le Bourget International Air Show between the U.S.- based Schweizer Aircraft Corporation and the Jordan Technology Group (JTG), formally establishing the Jordan Aerospace Company (JAC) which will assemble light-weight helicopters in Jordan, a JTG manager said.

The newly-formed company, expected to assemble, and eventually coproduce, approximately 100 T-5-330 helicopters in the next five years, will be half-owned by JTG, with the remaining 50 percent distributed between Schweizer with 35 percent equity and the rest owned by the Cyprus-based Aerospace Marketing Services (AMS), Layth al-Qasim told the JORDAN TIMES.

Al-Qasim said the JTG also signed a memorandum of under-standing with SOPLEM, a French manufacturer of night-vision equipment, to set up a regional centre for the maintenance and marketing of SOPLEM equipment sold in the region.

The exact location for the centre, which is expected to be set up in Jordan in one year, has not been determined yet, he said.

Another memorandum of understanding was signed with the British company Thorn EMI for the production, maintenance and marketing of night-vision equipment, including infrared devices, in the region.

"We're off to a good start," Al-Qasim said in reference to the three projects. "If things go well, this will be the kernel for a high-technology, export-oriented industry in the country," he added.

A private shareholding company, the JTG was established in 1988 to make use of Jordan's comparative advantage of low-cost, high-skilled labour and assist in marketing the Kingdom as a centre for technology transfer in the region.

Al-Qasim said a feasibility study for the SOPLEM project, currently being prepared by the JTG, would be completed within two to three weeks. Another financial study had already indicated the feasibility of the Jordan-Thorn EMI project.

A special wing at Le Bourget Air Show, which ended in Paris Sunday, displayed a sample of the light-weight T-5-330 aircraft, used mainly for training, aerial photography, agricultural spraying and passenger transport. The Jordan News Agency, PETRA, said the four-seater helicopter had already been approved by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Al-Qasim told the JORDAN TIMES earlier this month that the four-seater helicopter, which will be priced at approximately $389,000 each, would be sold in the Middle East, a market capable of absorbing 300 or so of the light- weight machine.

Between 30 to 40 percent of the work on the helicopter would be done in Jordan, he said, but that would cover assembly of the airframe rather than more complicated parts such as the engine, rotors or avionics.

According to Al-Qasim, since Schweizer's own U.S. production does not totally satisfy market demands, the New York-based firm looked to Jordan for such a joint venture, especially in view of the Kingdom's developed infrastructure and highly-skilled labour.

It is expected that the project would employ 20 to 30 people in its initial stages.

'Confidence' Expressed in New Sudanese Government

JN0107203089 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Amman—A Foreign Ministry spokesman has made the following statement: The Jordanian Government is following with extreme interest the new developments in fraternal Sudan and the Sudanese Armed Forces'—the leadership of the revolution council for national salvation—assumption of power in the country.

The spokesman expressed confidence that the Sudanese people and their new leadership will be able, God willing, to achieve the country's aspired objectives of safeguarding national unity, restoring stability and security, directing the people's potential and the country's resources toward reforms, and moving the fraternal country into the stage of construction and development in a manner that will serve the interests of the fraternal Sudanese people and enable them to continue their pan-Arab role in serving their homeland and the glorious Arab nation.

Amal, Hizballah Extend Fighting to Other Areas

NC0207063289 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] The fighting between the Amal Movement and Hizballah has extended to the areas of al-Nuwayri, al-Bastah, Khandaq al-Ghamiq, Burj Abu-Haydar, the Iranian Chancellery, Salim Salam Street, and Zuqaq al-Balat. The gunmen are using straight and curved trajectory weapons, rockets, and small- and medium-caliber automatic weapons. Our security correspondent says that the two sides have mobilized their fighters in al-'Awza'i and the southern suburb neighborhoods. Fighters have also been deployed in Burj al-Murr area. The Syrian forces have not yet intervened.

These clashes come at a time when new batches of Iranian gunmen have arrived in Lebanon to join Hizballah in its fight against the Amal Movement.

Birri Initiates Amal-Hizballah Cease-Fire 2 July

NC0207082889 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] The clashes between the Amal Movement and Hizballah fighters in some West Beirut neighborhoods have eased following a decision calling for a cease-fire effective at 0900 today. The decision was made at the instructions of Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri. However, sporadic sniper fire can still be heard.

The Syrian Arab forces are preparing to deploy in strength in the areas of the clashes.

The clashes left two people dead and a number of others wounded.

Security sources said that the clashes began at 1920 yesterday in Khandaq al-Ghamiq and Wadi Abu-Jamil. The clashes developed and spread to Burj Abu-Haydar at 2250.

Meanwhile, intermittent clashes are continuing on the mountain confrontation lines, where a number of shells fell. East Beirut media have reported that shells fell in northern al-Matn, al-Hazimiyah, al-Fayyadiyah, and B'abda.

Syrian Patrols To Be Deployed

NC0207104889 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Excerpts] A joint security committee comprising representatives of the Amal Movement, Hizballah, and the Syrian Arab forces began a meeting in the Beau Rivage Hotel at 1200 today in an attempt to stop the deterioration and consolidate the cease-fire, which went into effect at 1100 today. [passage omitted]

The clashes between Amal Movement and Hizballah fighters, which took place in some West Beirut areas, have ended following successful contacts.

At the instructions of Amal movement leader Minister Nabih Birri a decision was made at 0900 today providing for a cease-fire. Consequently, the clashes began to subside until they stopped at 1100.

It has been learned that the Syrian forces are preparing to deploy patrols in the areas of tension. The joint security committee is trying to consolidate the cease-fire and bring about the withdrawal of the fighters from the streets. [passage omitted]

VOL Report

NC0207120489 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] A joint committee comprising representatives of the Amal Movement and Hizballah held a meeting shortly before noon today at the Beau Rivage Hotel under the supervision of Syrian observers. During the meeting, an agreement was reached on a formula to bring the fighting to an end.

A committee set up by the conferees immediately left for the scenes of the clashes and began withdrawing the gunmen from the streets, starting with the Burj Abu-Haydar area. In the meantime, Syrian troops deployed to the scenes of the clashes from al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq to the approaches of Burj Abu-Haydar.

'Guarded' Calm

NC0207140589 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Guarded calm prevails on all combat lines in Beirut and the mountain area following this morning's deterioration, when 'Alayh and its vicinity were the target of several shells. The intensity of the fighting which took place on the Sodeco and Ra's al-Nab' lines eased at noon.

According to the latest security reports, the Syrian forces have completed their deployment in most of the areas where clashes took place between Amal Movement and Hizballah today. [passage omitted]

Three persons were killed and 11 others were wounded in these clashes. [passage omitted]

Joint Statement on Cease-Fire

NC0207194489 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] The Amal Movement and Hizballah issued a joint statement this evening at the conclusion of a meeting with the Syrian command, calling on their gunmen to put an end to the clashes that began on Friday and

intensified yesterday and today. They declared that intelligence services and elements infiltrated into their ranks and linked with Israel and its agents are responsible for these battles.

The statement urged all Amal and Hizballah members to resort to calm and reason and put an end to internal conflicts so that the nationalist and Islamic forces may remain united in their struggle against the division and Zionization of Lebanon. The statement emphasized that the conflicts among brothers have ended and that the Damascus agreement will be consolidated.

Fighting Resumes 3 July

NC0307061189 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0604 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Clashes between Amal and Hizballah resumed in 'Ayn al-Muraysah in West Beirut a short while ago. We have been informed that gunmen have appeared in the patriarchate's area.

Clashes 'Contained'

NC0307081789 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] The joint security committee went to the area of the clashes in 'Ayn al-Muraysah at 1015 this morning and contained them. We have learned that the committee is now seeking to withdraw the gunmen and restore calm in the area.

An incident which took place in 'Ayn al-Muraysah at 0815 developed into clashes with light- and medium-caliber weapons and rockets between elements of the Amal Movement and Hizballah. There were no casualties.

'Awn Criticizes Arab 'Indecisiveness'

NC0207130089 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Commenting on the continuing Syrian shelling of the residential areas at a time when the tripartite Arab Committee is still taking an observer's stand toward this insolent defiance, Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn said that the Arab position of merely watching the daily Syrian defiance has become a source of astonishment, if not frustration, for the Lebanese over this Arab indecisiveness. The Arab Committee continues to move in a vicious circle of meetings, contacts, and deliberations without being able to make what Lakhdar Ibrahimi, Arab League assistant secretary general, has called the step before the first step.

The Syrian regime, in the meantime, has continued bombarding the free areas, killing and wounding several of our citizens. If the Arab League, which enjoys international backing, is unable to assert respect for the first principles in its charter, then at least it should be able to dare condemn the Syrian obstruction of the Arab summit resolutions. But to allow the Syrian regime to commit its daily crimes in Lebanon without deterring it is simply to encourage this regime to persist in defying the Arab and international will.

Gen 'Awn called on the Arab Committee to adopt a responsible stand that could regain respect, credibility, and international confidence in the Arab league. He concluded by saying: I do not suppose the Arabs and the world need further proof to condemn the Syrian occupation of Lebanon than Syria's massacres of our people in the areas under occupation on the eve of the Arab Committee meeting, in a bid to consolidate the continuation of its occupation at the expence of the Lebanese blood.

Israeli Warplanes Overfly Sidon, Refugee Camps

NC0307072489 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0719 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Israeli military aircraft have been conducting reconnaissance sorties in Lebanese airspace over Sidon and the Palestinian camps since 1000 today.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 2 Jul

JN0207185589 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, USSR first deputy foreign minister, this morning arrived in Damascus. He is accompanied by Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern and North African Countries Administration.

Bessmertnykh was received at Damascus International Airport by Diya'ullah al-Fattal, assistant foreign minister; Dr Jabr al-Kafri, chief of the East European Desk at the Foreign Ministry; and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus and the embassy staff.

Further on Arrival

JN0207141989 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, USSR first deputy foreign minister, today arrived in Damascus from Baghdad. Yesterday, Bessmertnykh delivered an oral message from President Gorbachev to the Iraqi president. It has been noticed that following that meeting, Baghdad announced that it will commit itself not to ship arms to General Michel 'Awn and the Lebanese Forces.

The Syrian capital considered the Iraqi statement a deceptive maneuver and an exposed deception because it leaves Gen 'Awn the opportunity to express his real position toward escalating the situation, according to the newspaper AL-THAWRAH editorial. The newspaper added that the Iraqi regime feels it is in its interest now to maneuver in order to gain time and deceive the Arab committee at the time when it plans to further escalate the explosion in Lebanon. The newspaper added that this ploy is no more than propaganda and will not deceive anybody.

In a related development, I learned from an East European diplomatic source that the Soviet envoy's mission came after President Gorbachev received last Thursday [Moroccan Foreign] Minister Filali, who requested Soviet support for the Arab tripartite committee's mission.

The source added that President Gorbachev voiced his support for the endeavors of the Arab committee and sent an envoy for Baghdad and Damascus. He asked the envoy to return with a full picture of the existing state of affairs before the meeting between President Gorbachev and French President Francois Mitterrand, scheduled to be held in Paris this week.

The East European diplomatic source added that President Gorbachev promised Filali that he will discuss the Lebanese crisis with the French president.

However, the Soviet envoy's mission in Damascus will not be limited only to the Lebanese question. The aforementioned source asserted that the Soviet envoy will inform the Syrian leadership of the results of the visit paid by Iranian Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani to Moscow and of the latest developments that took place between the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Soviet envoy will also discuss certain bilateral subjects and issues of mutual interest to Damascus and Moscow.

Last night, leaders of the Lebanese nationalist parties held a meeting here at the Progressive Socialist Party headquarters during which they discussed the situation in Lebanon and plans to improve the Lebanese National Front. They are expected to be received today by Major 'Abd-al-Salam Jallud, Libya's second in command, who has been visiting Damascus since last Wednesday.

Al-Asad Meets Tripartite Minsters Committee

JN0207174689 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] At 1830 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the foreign ministers of Algeria, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco—Boualem Bessaieh, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and Abdellatif Filali.

The meeting was attended by Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs; Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Shaykh Ahmad al-Quhaymi, Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

The three ministers conveyed to the president a message from the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia; His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco; and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid—members of the Arab committee on Lebanon. The message deals with Arab conditions and the situation in Lebanon.

The meeting dealt with the mission of the Arab committee on Lebanon and its efforts to implement the Casablanca extraordinary Arab summit conference resolutions on Lebanon.

The president asserted Syria's principled stand on the Lebanese question and its interest in providing all possible help to the Lebanese brothers in order to reach national reconciliation and find a national solution that will end the abnormal situation in the fraternal Lebanese Arab country. The president also emphasized Syria's support for the Arab committee's efforts

Afghanistan

Najibullah Receives 'Arafat Special Envoy

LD0107092789 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Kabul, June 30, BAKHTAR—Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan, received Abu-Khalid, the special representative of His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, the head of the Palestine government and Palestine Liberation Organisation, PLO, at the Presidential Palace.

Abu-Khalid presented to President Najibullah the message of Yasir 'Arafat on his efforts to attain peace in Afghanistan. President Najibullah thanked Yasir 'Arafat for his good efforts in this regard and described the honest policy of the Republic of Afghanistan for the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan through dialogue among the warring sides as the only logical alternative for attaining nationwide peace. President Najibullah also affirmed his support for the righteous cause of Palestinian people.

Abu-Khalid presented the proposal of Yasir 'Arafat regarding the direct talks to be held between the representatives on the Republic of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the seven-party alliance in Pakistan for the political solution of the issues in Afghanistan, President Najibullah agreed with the proposal of Yasir 'Arafat on the establishment of direct talk with Pakistan and the seven-party alliance stationed in Pakistan. The special representative of Yasir 'Arafat also presented to President Najibullah Yasir 'Arafat's proposal on the release of Tony O'Brien, an American journalist, who has illegally entered in to the territory of Afghanistan.

'Arafat Plan Accepted

JN0107182689 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] In Afghanistan, President Najibullah and a number of Afghan mujahidin groups have accepted the peace initiative presented by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Affirming this today, Abu-Khalid, who is entrusted with Islamic affairs in the PLO, noted that the stands of the mujahidin and of the Pakistani officials have noticeably changed and have now accepted the principle of a negotiated solution. He added that Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has also accepted 'Arafat's proposals.

Abu-Khalid said that 'Arafat proposed an immediate cease-fire without any preconditions and starting negotiations among all the parties concerned with the dispute

Abu-Khalid met with the Pakistani president yesterday. He said that Najubullah expressed satisfaction with and accepted 'Arafat's plan. He said that he also met with Yuriy Vorontsov, the Soviet ambassador in Kabul, today and that the ambassador accepted 'Arafat's initiative.

Abu-Khalid noted that four out of the seven mujahidin groups in Pakistan have accepted 'Arafat's initiative and are now awaiting a clear response from Kabul.

U.S. Journalist's Release Requested

LD3006173389 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Esteemed Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan, at 1500 received at Gol Khana Palace, the headquarters of the presidential office, Abu-Khalid, special envoy of His Excellency Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO. Abu-Khalid conveyed His Excellency Y. 'Arafat's message on strengthening relations between our people and his endeavors for the restoration of peace in Afghanistan.

The esteemed president of the Republic of Afghanistan expressed thanks for the goodwill and efforts of His Excellency Y. 'Arafat. He also regarded the earnest policy of the Republic of Afghanistan on a political resolution of Afghanistan's issues by talks between the belligerent parties as the only rational way to reach nationwide peace. He emphasized the Republic of Afghanistan's support for the legitimate cause of the people.of Palestine.

Abu Khalis presented 'Arafat's proposal on direct talks between the representatives of the Republic of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the seven-party alliance stationed in Pakistan for the political resolution of Afghanistan's issues. The Afghan president agreed with Y. 'Arafat's proposal concerning direct talks with Pakistan and the Alliance of Seven stationed in Pakistan.

'Arafat's special envoy presented 'Arafat's request to the Afghan president about the release of T. O'Brien, the American who illegally entered Afghan territory.

While visiting Pakistan, 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, delivered a speech to the National Assembly there and said the following regarding the situation in Afghanistan:

[Begin 'Arafat recording—in Arabic with superimposed Dari translation] I would like to resolutely state the support of the people of Palestine and myself for the USSR's decision to withdraw its units from Afghanistan. We resolutely support all moves for finding a peceful way for the resolution of the Afghanistan situation, so that the fraternal people of Afghanistan have the opportunity [words indistinct] and to safeguard their unity and territorial integrity. By achieving these possibilities, peace and stability will be secured in Afghanistan and in the region. Our achievement has cleared up to all belligerent parties. [sentence as heard] In this respect I have exchanged views with Benazir Bhutto, prime minister of Pakistan, and Ghulam Ishaq Khan, president of this country. We held talks with the opposition organizations too. In this respect, we present our initiatives to the people of Afghanistan. At our talks, I said that I earnestly

follow my initiatives for the cessation of bloodshed and fratricide in Afghanistan and I ask God to be my witness for what I have said to you. [end recording]

Missile Attack on Kabul Reportedly Kills 8

LD0107172289 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Criminal extremists, supported by Pakistan, fired eight surface-to-surface missiles this morning at the residential areas of Kabul City, committing another unforgiveable crime against our muslim and religious people.

The BIA [BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY] military section reports that as a result of this savage action by the extremists, eight of our compatriots were martyred, including women and children, and 14 others were injured. The injured were transferred to hospital immediately and are under treatment and observation.

Also as a result of these missile attacks, two vehicles were destroyed and financial damage was inflicted on our compatriots.

Iran

'Confessions' of Mojahedin-e Khalq Members

NC0207104689 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1749 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Feature entitled "Confessions" from the "Top Secret" program—recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Moderator] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. Greetings dear viewers. In our past programs we became acquainted with part of the activities of the U.S. spy organization and that country's direct intervention in Iran, as well as with the activities that were directly organized by the United States. In this week's program we will look at another method of spying—indirect activities by counterrevolutionary grouplets. Actually, this method complements the direct method of spying.

[Dalvand] I am Mas'ud Dalvand, alias Mohsen and Mostafa. I started cooperating with the [Mojahedin-e Khalq] organization after the revolution. I assumed the post of deputy executive in the main branch and I was in charge of contacting infiltration forces within the country in the organization's intelligence branch. I was chosen to establish contacts with infiltrating forces within the country was because I was not known. This is why, when the names of the deputies of the main branch were given, the organization published my alias. Since I was inside the country and was not known, I had to go about my everyday business so that I would not raise any suspicions. In order to become better acquainted with the organization's treachery, it would be good to describe the intelligence structure—or the spy structure—of the organization.

[Moderator] Mr Bani-Ardalan, please introduce yourself further and discuss how you came to know the Monafeqin [word meaning hypocrites, used to describe the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization] organization and to establish contact with it.

[Bani-Ardalan] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. I am Asghar Bani-Ardalan, an electronics technician employed by the Civil Aviation Organization working at the Mehrabad Airport flight control electronics engineering department.

My wife and I went to Britain in 1986, and in early 1987 I became acquainted with the Monafeqin organization. I attended a series of their lectures, and I was attracted to them because I had some psychological problems. Before returning to Iran, I agreed to give them information about the place where I worked and where I lived.

On 7 Ordibehesht 1366 [27 April 1987] my wife and I returned to Iran. After some time, I sent information about my job, about companies that had signed agreements with the airport, the daily life of my colleagues and acquaintances, and about my residential area, as well as political and socioeconomic information to them. This information was sent to them with invisible ink written between the lines of a regular letter and to two addresses, one in Britain and the other in Germany, that I had been given. They informed me of the receipt of the letter through coded messages broadcast on radio.

I continued to send these letters until early 1988. In March 1988, my psychological problems were solved. I cut off contact with them completely. I heard a couple of times that they wanted me to continue to send letters, but I did not do so. Exactly 7 months after I severed my contacts, they sent a person named Mostafa—either from abroad or from Iran, I do not know—to my house, but he had my old address. I had moved about 3 months before that and since I had not written any letters to them, they did not have my new address. He went to my wife's office and got our new address. I think that it was on 3 or 4 November 1988 that he came to my house, asking me to go to Turkey in 10 to 12 days' time. I acted in a way that he believed that I would go to Turkey. My passport had expired 3 months before—that is 7 August 1988—and I had not made any attempt to renew my passport. He told me he would inform the organization that I would go to Turkey, but I thought that since it had been 7 months since I had severed relations with them, they would see that I would not go to Turkey and leave me alone. But this person was arrested, and on 5 October [month as heard] 1988 they arrested me at home.

[Moderator] Mr Sharafi, please introduce yourself further and tell our viewers in what form was your contact and cooperation with the Monafeqin organization.

[Sharafi] I am Mohammad Sharafi, employed by the Energy Ministry. My last job was electricity technical expert. I became acquainted with the organization after

the victory of the Islamic revolution—in 1980—through a member of the Monafeqin organization named Mahmud Ahmadi, who was a relative. My various contacts, as a supporter of the organization, continued until June 1982. From then on, my contacts were severed. It was in September 1983, when I went to Switzerland and Germany for office work, that my contacts were reestablished through supporters of the organization. During this visit I was taught how to write letters with invisible ink. I was asked to report on the situation of the society and in my job through letters. My contacts continued until early 1983, when these contacts were severed. Again, during trips in October 1984 to Japan and Switzerland, my contact was reestablished while I was in Switzerland. During this visit I was asked to report on the activities of the Liberation Movement because of my acquaintance with some of its members, continuing contact after my return, until early 1985, when these contacts were severed. During a trip in October 1985 to France, my contact was reestablished. This time I was asked to contact Mr Mehr Ayin who worked on the joint staff and to report to the organization any information on the fronts in additon to my previous activities. This person was introduced to me by [name indistinct] Zaheri, a member of the Monafeqin organization and a relative of Mehr Ayin. My contacts continued. In 1986 and 1987 I visited Germany and France.

[Moderator] Were you sent to these countries by your job?

[Sharafi] No. In France I contacted the Monafeqin. In 1988 I visited Germany, Switzerland, and Dubayy. I again contacted the Monafeqin there. During my business trip to Germany in October 1987, where I established contacts with the Monafeqin, they told me that if I wanted to go on a pilgrimate to Karbala', they could arrange this for me. Before this, in March-April 1988, I had gone to Dubayy where my contacts had told me that they could arrange a pilgrimage to Karbala' for me.

[Moderator] In other words, you had planned this previously in Dubayy and finalized it in Germany.

[Sharafi] In Dubayy, they told me that if I wanted to go on this pilgrimage, they could arrange it. During my visit to Germany on office business they told me that they could arrange this trip for me. Since they had made this proposal, I went to Switzerland from Germany and to Turkey from Switzerland. They prepared a refugee passport for me in Turkey and I went to Baghdad as a refugee. I stayed there for 1 week. After a few days, they told me that due to security problems, the Iraqi officials had not okayed my pilgrimage. Unfortunately, during this trip I was unable to go on the Karbala' pilgrimage. It was during this trip that they told me that because my contacts and activities were not very fast, it would be better for me to use an organization messenger. After my return to Tehran, a messenger named Mohsen came to Tehran in November 1988 and met with me.

[Moderator] Was Mohsen the real name or an alias?

[Sharafi]. It was an alias of Mr Mas'ud Dalvand. The organization's envoy met Mr Mehr Ayin and Mr 'Alizadeh and asked them to cooperate.

[Moderator] Mr Sharafi, can you please tell us what information you placed at the disposal of the organization during this period?

[Sharafi] The information that I placed at the disposal of the organization during this period and the information that I sent in general to this organization can be summed up in several points.
1. Because I worked in the Tavanir [Electricity] Company, I informed the organization of the differences among the managers of Tavanir Company as well as between the managers of Tavanir Company with officials of the Energy Ministry. These differences stemmed mostly from political viewpoints and operational methods.
2. I sent two office circulars to the organization.
3. In view of my acquaintance with some members of the Liberation Movement, I informed the organization of news on speeches and the Movement's activities.

Since one of my friends worked for the Petroleum Ministry, I asked him about the oil prices several times. He gave me the ordinary price of oil which I in turn gave to the organization.

Generally speaking during the few years of cooperation, I sent several letters with invisible ink on the topics that I listed above to the organization.

[Moderator] Mr Asadi, please tell us how you came to become acquainted with the organization and your mode of cooperation.

[Asadi] I am Eng Sa'id Asadi, head of the precision tools workshop of the Petroleum Ministry's gas company. After the victory of the Islamic revolution, I joined the Movement of Combatant Muslims or the Ummat group. After some time, I undertook some responsibilities, namely supervising the affairs of students, assisting in the publication of Ummat's weekly magazine and sending them to various provinces, and organizing lectures.

During the time I was active in the Ummat group, I became acquainted with Islamic ideology with a materialistic basis and which had great [word indistinct]. The views of the Koran which were propounded there had an Islamic facade, and ideological analysis and political-social-economic issues were mere slogans but did not conform with action. Generally speaking, while emphasis was placed on monotheistic rules, materialistic views were implemented. Thus, the monotheistic part was only a facade. The ideological-historic teachings were themselves a basis for the ensuing diversion—that is, cooperating with the Monafeqin. The Ummat group and the Monafeqin had formed a coalition at the onset of the revolution, something which proved the common points

and objectives of the two. At that time the Monafeqin organization gave financial and nonfinancial assistance to the Ummat group so that it could grow. For this purpose, these two groups held joint meetings and talks.

After some time, I left the Ummat group, and in view of the ideas that had formed in me, I was attracted to the Monafeqin. I worked in their propaganda cell for a time.

[Moderator] Can you talk about some of your activities and on how you [word indistinct] the organization?

[Asadi] Last year, in a contact that Mas'ud Dalvand had with me, he told me how to send information from my job and from the areas in which I moved. He gave me an address abroad and he also taught me the (?code) for which I could write and send documents and information to them. Simultaneously with my employment in the gas company, I also could go to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ten Days of Dawn headquarters. Since one of my friends worked in the Voice and Vision, I acquired from him several confidential bulletins, news broadcasts on foreign radios, and the internal bulletin of the Voice and Vision. I placed these at the disposal of the Monafeqin. Of course my friend was unaware of my contacts, and he had given me these bulletins only because of our friendship and his trust in me. Also, I spent the afternoons of some of the days in the week in the Ten Days of Dawn headquarters in the foreign ceremonies' section of which I had just joined. I went to these headquarters on the advice of one of my friends. Later on I realized that he was in contact with the Monafeqin. Even though he was there too, he insisted that I stay there and approach the headquarters' problems with an active approach.

[Moderator] Mr Khanbai, please speak about your record as well as about the way you came to establish contacts with the Monafeqin organization.

[Khanbani] I attended the Esfahan University's pharmacological department in 1972. In 1975 I was sentenced to 1 year in prison because of antiregime activities. After the revolution, between 1979 and 1980, I actively cooperated with the Esfahan University Islamic Council and, after that, with the Ummat publication, the group of the Movement of Muslim Combatants which was under the supervision of Dr Habibillah Peyman.

After the dissolution of Ummat, I began working as head of the technical department of a pharmacy in order to complete my field assignment. In 1986, with the intensification of the war, the increase in inflation, high prices and shortages especially as far as medicine was concerned, as well as meetings that I had with a member of the Liberation Movement who opposed the war—I became more and more opposed to the war and to the system. In the latter part of that year, during a business trip one of my friends and I took to West Germany, we joined the Monafeqin, along with another person. After his return from this visit, he was to write his reports and news in invisible ink and to send them aboad. This continued until 1988. During this period, I placed information about what I saw and heard at the disposal of everyone concerned, and this information was then compiled and sent abroad by registered mail. I did not write any letter personally.

In March 1989 I was asked to go abroad to receive our assignment. In the first part of 1988, after visits to Istanbul and Baghdad, after a political-ideological course, and after rejecting the organization's proposal to live abroad because of my political-ideological differences, I was asked to take advantage of my position in the office and of my acquaintance with Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, a member of the Liberation Movement, in order to approach him and to enter the Liberation Movement through him.

I met with Dr Yazdi four or five times for this purpose. During these meetings, in addition to the news that he gave, he also stated his views in the political-social fields, information that I sent abroad. This continued until December 1988 when I was arrested.

It should be noted that during this period, because of the nature of my job, I sent information and news abroad on the condition of health, medicine and drugs, on inflation and high prices, on the extent of the people's participation in demonstrations and Friday prayers, on repercussions of the State Punishment Law and the acceptance of Resolution 598 on society, on stagnation in the market and, moreover, on the views of people such as Yazdi, Nasrollahi, and Peyman.

The method used to do this was: During meetings with former (?supporters) of Ummat who were civil servants or with friends who were self-employed or even with people like Dr Yazdi, some questions or news items were presented and then these people would in turn state their own views on the various political and social problems. In addition, the views of the various strata of people on various problems such as the war, inflation, the elections, the U.S. policy, and so on were sent by mentionihng the profession of the person who had stated the views. For example, these ideas were portrayed as the ideas of a doctor, an employee, or a housewife. I gathered this information and sent it abroad.

[Moderator] Mr Dalvand, in the last part of your remarks, you referred to the [Mojahedin-e Khalq] intelligence structure or actually the organization's spying section. Can you give more information on this?

[Dalvand] I should explain that the organization's intellegence branch had various sections. These sections were the (?monitoring) section which was in charge of gathering information through telephones. We will discuss this later on. Another part was the listening section whose duty was to listen to military conversations along the border as well as to gather military bulletins. The person in charge of this was Qanbar 'Ali Sa'adatnezhad.

Another part was the [word indistinct] section for which Bizhan Rahimi was in charge and I worked under him. The military section was among the other intelligence sections. This section itself had three duties. Its first duty was to confront the country's domestic forces in the military. The second duty was to question POW's in camps and get information from them. The third duty was to coordinate with the Iraqi Army in the field of intelligence. Since the forces of this section inside the country were limited, I was the one who carried out part of its duties.

This was the general structure of the organization's intelligence. In order to become further acquainted with it, I will explain the details of my duties. After the organization moved abroad, I was in charge inside the country for confronting infiltrating forces which worked in government organs and offices and who had not yet been discovered. These people were Colonel Mehr Ayin; Eng Sa'id Asadi; Major 'Abdollahpur; Eng Sharafi, employee of the power ministry; Asghar Bani-Ardalan, employee of the airport's control tower; and Mr 'Alizadeh, employee of the Ministry of Plans and Budget. These people had placed information at my disposal. As an example, Mr Mehr Ayin had given me information on the Armed Forces and on the attacks that were carried out by Iraq and Iran. Major 'Abdollahpur had given me information on the number of absentee draftees or draft dodgers as well as on the number of brigades and armies and, generally speaking, the number of Army personnel. Also, information was gathered on the number of attacks and the movement of forces on the fronts. Mr 'Alizadeh too had made available information on the budget, budget deficit, the extent to which the budget was not implementable, direct and indirect taxes. Mr Sharafi had contacts himself and had sent some information himself. After some time, the organization deemed it necessary for me to have direct contacts. Since I was leading an ordinary life inside the country and could prepare the necessary legal documents, I went to Turkey. There they told me that I should go directly to Iraq in view of the needs that Iraq had. I went to Iraq and the organization was thus able to directly exchange information with the Iraqi officers. [as heard]

[Moderator] Dr Dalvand, please talk a little bit about the mode of training, the manner in which information was gathered, as well as the relations that you had with the forces that you trained.

[Dalvand] As far as gathering information and news is concerned, a series of training sessions were given. This included various types of information and news and how to gather and transfer that information and news. This information was on military, political, economic, cultural, and other issues. Also, the extent of their reliability had to be stated. I gained this information and news from the forces that were in contact with me and which had infiltrated the government organs and offices. I sent this information abroad either in the form of letters in invisible ink, or by sending them abroad in secret compartments. Also, the necessary training for the approach of infiltration forces in their offices and places of work was given. This included training on how the forces should avoid showing, as much as possible, any kind of contacts with the organization in order not to arouse suspicion, but on the contrary to try to approach the officials as much as possible in order to gain information from them.

[Moderator] Mr Dalvand, in view of the limitations faced by the organization in gaining information and in using this information, what is your general view on why the organization wanted this type of information?

[Dalvand] The organization's objectives in gaining access to such information was divided into several parts. One was the organization's direct needs as far as its armed confrontation with the system was concerned. This included confrontation with the system as far as security and police fields were concerned, and information and news in relation to the borders and highways and on the illegal entries and exits from the borders. But much information was given to Iraq. Iraq received information on economic, social, military, and political fields in return for facilities from Iraq. These facilities differed. One was the establishment of the organization in Iraq and the fact that it had to be established there. Moreover, there was a plan that Iraq and the West would coordinate in overthrowing the system. Since the organization itself was incapable of doing this itself, it was placed in the same camp with Iraq and the West in this coordinated plan. Another point was that the organization wanted to ally itself with the West and especially with the United States. For example, I can cite the extensive presence of the organization's forces in the United States in order to prove this point. These forces were headed by Mohsen Reza'i. Also, I myself gained information and news about an army from Major 'Abdollahpur, and the United States asked its spies for a completed version of this information. Also, another need that the organization had for this information and news was that it wanted to appeal as a strength with extensive influence in government organs and offices, especially since the West attached value to that strength which had influence in the government organs and especially in the military organs. For this reason too the organization portrayed itself as such a strength.

[Moderator] Do you mean an alternative strength?

[Dalvand] Yes. In various interviews, radio commentaries, news conferences, it published information about the fronts in order to portray itself as a force with extensive influence in the organs and as a force that presents itself as an alternative. But I realized, because it had conveyed completed information through U.S. spies [as heard], that it was acting as a second-hand tool in the hands of the West, that its efficiency and capability to influence

government organs was not that much, and that most of the information that it gained was through telephone contacts. God willing, we will discuss this in the future.

[Moderator] I thank you for your explanations. I bid all the dear viewers farewell until our next program. God bless you.

Ahmad Khomeyni Responds to Majis Deputies' Letter
LD0307115389 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni wrote the following letter in reply to an invitation sent by 210 deputies of the Islamic Majlis asking him to attend and participate in the Majlis.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To my esteemed brothers and sisters, the honorable and dear deputies of the Islamic Majlis, may Almighty God assist you: With greetings and regards, the kind letter from you, dear ones, was a balm from my broken heart. Your pure emotions, dear ones, for his holiness the Imam, have led to a situation whereby certain virtues have been attributed to me, whereas I, as your small brother, do not believe that I deserve so much kindness. I always feel myself to be next to you and to the responsible authorities of the system and behind the leader, and I have pledged to God and to the dear imam not to depart from it.

The Islamic revolution is not an issue toward which one could remain indifferent. Therefore, I will strive by all means to move, within the limit of my capabilities, toward the realisation of objectives of Islam, of the Imam, and of the system.

You know well that I was restlessly and whole-heartedly fond of the Imam; and today I must do my best to safeguard the imam's honor, which is the honor of Islam and of the system. If I have done something in the past which annoyed and offended you, or others, do not bear a grudge against me as your bereaved brother; it was due to my lack of experience; and forgive me for the sake of our imam's services.

The Islamic revolution is a fledgling of the imam. We should all provide the requirements of this fledgling. I sincerely call upon you to give me some time so that I can prepare myself, physically and mentally, for greater services. These days only tears purify the polluted air of my heart; and as the imam—may Almighty God be satisfied with his deeds—said in one of the poems during the last days of his life:

Leave me alone in this boundless suffering with my broken heart and burning chest; my life passed in the misery of separation from my beloved, I am like a bird in the fire and a fish out of water; I gained nothing from the lessons and discussions of my seminary; O when can I reach the sea from this mirage?

In conclusion I am sincerely grateful to you all and to His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, may his blessings continue.

[Signed] Ever sincerely yours, Ahmad Khomeyni; 3 July 1989

Khamene'i Rejects Amendments for Majlis Dissolution
LD0207091189 Tehran IRNA in English 0903 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Tehran, July 2, IRNA—The leader of the Islamic Republic Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i has rejected an amendment to the Constitution allowing the leader to dissolve the Majlis, according to a Majlis deputy.

Ishaq Jahangiri, deputy from Jirofot in Kerman Province, revealed the move in a pre-agenda speech in Sunday's open session of the Majlis.

He said the leader had written to the chairman of the Constitutional Review Council (CRC), Ayatollah 'Ali Meshkini, demanding that the issue be dropped from the Council's agenda.

He did not say when the letter had been written.

"We thank our dear leader... for continuing the path of the Imam (Khomeyni) in supporting the Majlis and the elected deputies of the people. We wish his success," he said.

The CRC approved an amendment to the Constitution two weeks ago authorizing the leader to disolve the Majlis under certain conditions.

The decision promted 177 Majlis deputies to sign a declaration expressing concern at the amendment which went contrary to another article in the Constitution which states that the Majlis should be active at all times and in any circumstance.

They also claimed that the Council did not have a mandate from the (?late Imam) Khomeyni to look into such an issue.

The amendments to the Constitution are to be put to a national referendum on July 28, the same day as the presidential election.

Reappraisal Council Approves Articles 3 Jul
NC0307071089 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] The 33d general session of the Council for the Reappraisal of the Constitution met yesterday with Ayatollah Meshkini presiding. During this session, discussions on the report of the second hearing of committee No 1 on the leadership and leadership experts continued.

The Central News Unit reports that after discussing members' proposals on the draft articles, remarks for and against were heard. Following remarks by the committee's rapporteur, the articles on the duties and authorities of the leadership were approved.

On the basis of Article 110, the duties and authorities of the leadership will be as follows:

1. Determining the general policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after consultations with the Expediency Discernment Council.

2. Supervising the proper implementation of the general policies of the system.

3. Issuing orders for referendums.

4. Appointing, dismissing, and accepting the resignation of the following officials:
a. The jurisconsults of the council of guardians.
b. The highest-ranking official in the judiciary branch.
c. The head of the Organization of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
d. The head of the joint staff.
e. The general commanders of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.
f. The Supreme commanders of the military and security forces.
g. The general commanders of the Armed Forces.

Discussion of the other paragraphs concerning the duties and authorities of the leadership was postponed to today's session.

IRNA Updates Number of Presidential Candidates

LD0207155489 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Tehran, July 2, IRNA—As the 5-day deadline ended today, 80 of the 170 aspirants, who possessed complete papers, were registered by the Interior Ministry as candidates for the July 28 presidential polls.

The fairly large number of presidential candidates reveals the atmosphere of freedom in Iran, said Deputy Interior Minister Mohammad Sadr and said it was now up to the Council of Guardians to scrutinize and endorse the qualifications of the aspirants.

He stated the conditions as: citizens of Iran, pious Muslim, political and religious experiences, honesty and managerial skill.